THE TWELVE PAGES.

Bombay Gazette.

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No. 55,618—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—SATURDAY, APRIL 13, 1912. PRICE: ONE ANNA.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

MAIL SERVICE.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing.	Steamers.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
1912				
13th April.	SALSETTE	6000	MOLDAVIA	11000
20th "	MANTUA	11000	MALOJA	12500
27th "	SALSETTE	6000		
4th May.	EGYPT	8000		
11th "	SALSETTE	6000	MONGOLIA	10000
18th "	ARABIA	6000		
25th "	SALSETTE	6000	MALWA	11000
1st June.	PERSIA	8000		
8th "	SALSETTE	6000	CHINA	8500
15th "	MOOLTAN	11000		
22nd "	CALEDONIA	8000	MACEDONIA	10512
29th "	INDIA	8000		
6th July.	SALSETTE	6000	MOREA	10850
13th "	CALEDONIA	8000		
20th "	SALSETTE	6000	MARMORA	10400
27th "	ARABIA	8000		

The above Regular Mail Steamers are fitted with *WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.*

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth and London.

Passengers for Brindisi tranship to a connecting Steamer at Port Said.

Tenders leave the BALLARD PIER, on day of sailing. All passengers must attend at that place at 12-30 P. M. for Medical Inspection by the Health Officer of the Port.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly usually on WEDNESDAYS, taking passengers for the Straits, China and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

For Accommodation and further information, apply to

W. C. SYMES,
Superintendent.

Bombay.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & CO.,

BANKERS, ARMY, & PASSENGER AGENTS
BOMBAY.
PASSAGE & SHIPPING.

PASSAGES	Booked without charge.
BERTHS	Carefully Selected.
STEAMER PLANS	Sent for Inspection.
HANDBOOK	Giving details of Fares, Sailings, &c., gratis.
BAGGAGE	Shipped and Insured.
PASSENGERS	Met on arrival.

CALCUTTA: GRINDLAY & Co.
London: GRINDLAY & Co.

ELLERMAN'S CITY & HALL LINES.

(JOINT SERVICE)

Steamers.	Tons.	Leave Liverpool about 1913	Due Bombay about 1913	Leave Karachi about 1913	Leave Bombay about 1913
City of Birmingham	7600	....	....	18 April	18 April.
City of York	7810	....	....	27 April	29 April.
City of Glasgow	6329	....	2 May	25 May	27 May
Trafford Hall	6321	25 April.	19 "	8 June*	....
City of Sparta	9415	23 May	16 June	9 July*	....
City of Paris	9200	16 "	9 "	20 July†	....
City of Manchester	6551	6 June	5 July	23 July	....
City of York	7800	13 "	11 "	31 July	
City of Corinth	6443	27 "	21 "	10 Aug.	
City of Poona (Twin Screw)	4500	13 July	4 Aug.	24 Aug.	
Trafford Hall	6321	20 "	13 "	2 Sept.	
City of Glasgow	6329	30 "	23 "	13 "	
New Twin Screw Steamer	8800	8 Aug.	31 "	20 "	
City of Sparta	9415	21 "	13 Sept	3 Oct.	
City of Calcutta	7636	29 "	21 "	11 "	

NOTE.—All the above steamers have second class accommodation except the s.s. Trafford Hall and City of Corinth.
* Calling at Port Soudan. † 90 days leave run.

AUTUMN SAILINGS TO BOMBAY FROM LIVERPOOL.

Steamers.	Tons.	Leave Liverpool about 1913	Continental Call about 1913.	Due Bombay about 1913
City of Calcutta	7636	29 Aug.	Naples..... 6 Sept.	21 Sept.
City of Paris	9200	19 Sept.	Marseilles 28 Sept.	10 Oct.
City of Birmingham	7600	28 "	Naples..... 6 Oct.	20 Oct.
City of Corinth	6443	5 Oct.	.....	28 Oct.
City of Poona	4500	16 "	Marseilles 23 Oct.	6 Nov.
Trafford Hall	6321	25 "	Marseilles 30 Oct.	15 Nov.
Steamer	...	31 "	Naples..... 6 Nov.	23 Nov.
New Twin Screw Steamer	8800	8 Nov.	Marseilles 13 Nov.	30 Nov.
City of Sparta	9415	20 "	.....	12 Dec.
City of Bagdad	9273	30 "	.....	23 Dec.
City of Paris	9200	11 Dec.	Marseilles, 18 Dec.	2 Jan. 1913

FARES.	1st class Single	1st class Return	2nd class Single	2nd class Return
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
To Marseilles	578	891	428	642
" London via Marseilles	653	1,091	489	809
" Liverpool	605	937	463	704

Concessions granted to Families, Railway Employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, etc.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamers provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

Each steamer carries a duly qualified surgeon and experienced stewardess.

All steamers have Electric Light and Fan fitted in each cabin FREE OF CHARGE.

The Fares advertised include Free Passage by R.I. Steamer between Bombay and Karachi and vice-versa.

JOINT SERVICE
in connection with
NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD.

Marseilles, Naples, Genoa, Antwerp, Hamburg and Bremen. Through rates of passage money may be obtained.

Through Bookings to AMERICA in conjunction with the Cunard LINE.

For passages and full particulars apply to :—

Bombay :—Messrs. Ed. Bates and Sons, Agency.
KILLICK NIXON & CO.
Karachi: Messrs. Forbes, Forbes Campbell & Co., Ltd.

JOB PRINTING.—Apply at the "Bombay Gazette" Electric Printing Works, 8, Green Street, Fort.

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, Ld.

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS :—

FOR KARACHI,
Weekly from Victoria Dock.

Steamers, Tons, Sailing. Date, Time, Route via.

‡ Lhasa ... 2184 Mon. 15th April 11 a.m. via P. D. & C. M.
* Dwarka..... 1695 Thurs. 18th April 9 a.m. C. M.
† Dumra ... 1695 Friday 19th April 6 a.m. direct.
‡Porebundar, Dwarka and Cutch Mandvie.
*Cutch Mandvie.
†Or later on arrival of English Mail Steamer.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSHEH (Weekly).

S. S. Dwarka, 1695 tons, on Thursday, 18th April calling at Muscat, Linga, Bushire, and Mahomerah.

FOR PERSIAN GULF PORTS.

S. S. "Baroda," 3,172 tons, on Wednesday 17th April, calling at Verawal, Mangrol, Karachi, Pasni, Gwadur, Charbey, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Dubai, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Koweit, Mahomerah and Busreh.

FOR EAST AND SOUTH AFRICA. (Monthly.)

S. S. "Pundua," 3305 tons, on or about 18th April, calling at Seychelles, Mombasa, Zanzibar, Mozambique, Beira, Delagoa Bay and Durban.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

A Steamer on or about 20th April.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct.)

Frequent sailings, with onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius, Australia, and New Zealand.

Terms and rates of freight and passage may be arranged with

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.,
Agents.
Nicol Road, near Ballard Pier, BOMBAY.
13th April, 1912.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT

ACCELERATED LINE TO TRIESTE.

Steamers.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
Habsburg	3979	E. Seberich	16th April
Semiramis	3999	A. Bilaffer	1st May
Brogens	3905	A. Petris	16th "
Cleopatra	4089	N. Chersich	1st June

ORDINARY LINE via KARACHI.

Steamers.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail about.
Vorwaerts	5990	A. Dannecker	26th April
* Austria	7588	D. Cosulich	3rd May
Fr. Ferdinand,	6046	P. A. Leva	27th June

† Will not call at Karachi.

SPECIAL REDUCED FARES ACCELERATED LINE.

FIRST CLASS—			
To Trieste or Venice	Rs. 500		
To Trieste or Venice and back	" 750		
To London via Trieste	" 579	to	644*
To London via Trieste and back	" 903	"	1,035*
SECOND CLASS—			
To Trieste or Venice	Rs. 350		
To Trieste or Venice and back	" 525		
To London via Trieste	" 429	to	449†
To London via Trieste and back	" 683	"	723†

* Fares according to class of Railway.
* Fares according to Route on Railway.

ORDINARY LINES.

SALOON CLASS—			
To Trieste or Venice	Rs. 450		
To Trieste or Venice and back	" 675		
To London via Trieste	" 539	to	594*
To London via Trieste and back	" 833	"	963*

* Fares according to Route and class on Railway.

RETURN TICKETS available for TWO YEARS ELECTRIC FANS AND LIGHTS are fitted in all the cabins free of charge.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, by the St. Gothards, Tauren and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE RETURN TICKETS are issued to return either by Messageries Maritimes from Marseilles, or Societa Nazionale di Servizi Maritimi from Genoa or Naples to Bombay, or by North German Lloyd from Genoa to Colombo, or vice versa.

STEAMER TO JAPAN via COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE

Steamers	Tons	Captains	To sail about
Persia	5895	S. Olivnak	7th May

For further particulars regarding passages apply to

W. DENSO,
Agent, Austrian Lloyd S. N. Co.
52, Churchgate St., Fort, Bombay.

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AGENTS, in all the Principle Centres of the Bombay Presidency to represent our Marriage Branch. Liberal Commission to energetic agents. For Particulars. Please apply to

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SRI JANAKI MARRIAGE ENDOWMENT ASSURANCE Co., Ltd.,
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THERAPION No. 1
in a remarkably short time, often a few days only, Cures discharges (either sex) superseding injections
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Cures blood poison, bad legs, ulcers, sores, painful swelled joints, &c. when mercurial treatment fails.
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Cures chronic weakness, lost vigor and vital force. Either Number Therapion & all self treatment directions enclosed, of chemists or post free 3/- from The Le Clerc Medicine Co., Haverstock Rd., Hampstead, London, Eng. Try New Dragee (Tasteless) Form of Therapion, easy to take, safe, lasting cure. Trade Marked word "THERAPION" is on British Govt. Stamp affixed to every genuine packet.
THERAPION CURES TO STAY CURED.
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COMFORTABLE HOME for CHILDREN of Anglo-Indians. Every care and attention Best Schools near. Terms Moderate, Reference kindly permitted to Mr. D. M. INGLIS, of Messrs. James Finlay & Co., Ltd, Bombay, and Mr. B. KENNEDY, 35, Marine Lines Bombay.

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J. R. CLEAVE,
PROPRIETOR.

BANKS.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL... £ 2,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL..... £ 1,000,000
RESERVE FUND..... £ 900,000

HEAD OFFICE:
26, BISHOPSGATE, LONDON E. C.

BRANCHES:

Calcutta,	Cochin,	Zanzibar,
Bombay,	Chittagong,	Mombasa,
Madras,	Rangoon,	Nairobi,
Karachi,	Mandalay,	Nakuru,
Lahore,	Colombo,	Kisumu,
Amritsar,	Kandy,	Jinja,
Delhi,	Newara-Eliya,	Kampala,
Cawnpore,	Aden (Camp.)	Entebbe.
Tuticorin,	Aden, (Steamer Point)	

FIXED DEPOSITS.—The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accorned does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE, payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, Africa, and Australia purchased or collected,

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America, and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares and receives same for safe custody, realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

Post Box No. 141. W. J. K. HEGARTY,
BOMBAY Acting Manager.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LD.

ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906,
Incorporated under the Indian Companies Act VI. of 1882.

HEAD OFFICE:
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED....Rs. 1,00,00,000
CAPITAL CALLED UP... " 50,00,000
RESERVE FUND..... " 3,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

INTEREST is allowed on Daily Balances from Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half-year will be allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS, & CASH CREDITS

The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its Constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon; it also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all descriptions of Stocks at moderate charges particulars of which may be had on application.

H. P. STRINGFELLOW,
Manager.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK LD.

ESTABLISHED 1880.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ... Yen. 48,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL ... " 30,000,000
RESERVE FUNDS... ... " 17,500,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES AT :—

Antung-Hsien	Fengtien (Mukden)
Bombay	Nagasaki
Calcutta	Newchwang
Changchun	New York
Dairen (Dalny)	Osaka
Hankow	Peking
Hongkong	Ryojun (Port Arthur
Honolulu	San Francisco
Kobe	Shanghai
Liaoyang	Tiehling
London	Tientsin
Lyons	Tokyo

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers, and interest is allowed at two per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 upto Rs. 100,000, provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

N. IGARASHI,
Manager.

Post Box No. 207,
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital.....$ 15,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors.....$ 15,000,000
Silver Reserve Fund.....$ 16,750,000
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COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG,
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.

AMOY	IPOH	RANGOON
BANGKOK	JOHORE,	SAIGON
BATAVIA	KOBE	SAN FRANCISCO
BOMBAY	KUALA LUMPUR	SHANGHAI
CALCUTTA	LONDON	Do. HONGKEW
CANTON	LYONS	SINGAPORE
COLOMBO	MALACCA.	SOURABAYA
FOOCHOW	MANILA	TAIPEH
HAMBURG	NAGASAKI	TIENTSIN
HANKOW	NEW YORK	TSINGTAU
HARBIN	PEKING	YOKOHAMA
HONGKONG	PENANG	YLOILO

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balance of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 100,000 provided the sum accrued amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS

Are received for varying periods up to 12 months or term which may be ascertained on application.

Drafts granted on London and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan,

Credits granted, Bills purchased, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

C. H. WILSON,
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Carlton House, Outram Road, Bombay.

WHEN
YOU ARE IN
NEED OF AN
INEXPENSIVE BUT
ABSOLUTELY RELIABLE
WATCH
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POCKET USE OR FOR WRIST WEAR.
PLEASE APPLY TO
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150° "SHELL"

"SHELL" BRAND CASE OIL. 150°

150° "SHELL"

It is no longer necessary to pay an extravagant price to obtain the best oil.

HAVE YOU TRIED
"SHELL"?

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OTHER 150° OIL COSTS Rs. 6 PER CASE

REFINED and PACKED in AMERICA. 150° TEST NO SMOKE and NO SMELL.

"SHELL" COSTS Rs. 5-4 PER CASE!

DON'T allow your Butler or Grocer to decide what Brand of oil you burn

SEE THAT YOU GET
"SHELL"

THE BEST OIL FOR THE BEST LAMPS.

IMPORTED BY
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GRAHAMS BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

"SHELL" 150° "SHELL" 150°

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An old saying, and in a very great many cases a true one, but—if the workman in question is your Typist, and he is not operating a

VISIBLE MODEL REMINGTON

the boot is probably on the other foot, and he is a good operator badly equipped. That is a defect easily remedied, a post card to the undernoted address will bring a new VISIBLE MODEL REMINGTON for your inspection, and when you have examined it, and compared it with your present Machine, you will concur with your Typist's version, and the visible Remington will be installed.

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75, HORNBY ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY.

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THE BEST NERVINE TONIC FOR BRAIN AND BODY.

IT is prescribed in cases of Nervous Exhaustion, Neurasthenia, Anæmia, Chlorosis to shorten convalescence, loss of manhood, etc.

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Standard Oil Company of New York,

MARSHALL'S BUILDING,
BALLARD ROAD, BOMBAY.

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Kerosene and Lubricating Oils.
Motor Spirit: Pratt's and Pegasus Brand
Pratt's Genuine Spirit or Turpentine
Grease.
Paraffine Wax, &c., &c.

KEROSINE OIL BRANDS:—

Snowflake	150°	in cases.	These well-known Brands are imported and sold in cases only.
White Rose	150°	" "	
Chester	125°	" "	
Devoe's	125°	" "	
Monkey	125°	" "	

Elephant 125° in tins, and in bulk from yellow carts

A CUP OF DELICIOUS COCOA IN 15 SECONDS

Everybody uses cocoa, and everybody knows that cocoa in the ordinary way is not quickly prepared. But you can now prepare a cup of this excellent food-beverage in 15 seconds or less by using ...

ELESKA

DRY MILK COCOA

In ½lb and 1lb tins

NO EXTRA SUGAR OR MILK REQUIRED. ONLY BOILING WATER.

"ELESKA" contains the cocoa together with the proper amount of sugar and milk—all ready for instant use, in powdered form. The flavor is delicious and the quality excellent. "ELESKA" wins the praises of all at first taste.

TO BE OBTAINED FROM
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COWASJI RUTTONJI & SON, No. 1, Inside Crawford Market, Bombay.
P. C. SHROFF & SONS, Grant] Road.

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ALDRIDGE SALMON & CO., LTD.,
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THE FIRM FOR

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WEDDING	CAKE STANDS.
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WEDDING	CONFETTI, Etc., Etc., Etc.

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B. O. C. MOTOR OILS, A. & B.
MOTOR GREASES.

Specially Prepared for MOTOR-CARS, MOTOR CYCLES & BOATS.

BURMAH OIL COMPANY. LTD.

Agents:—SHAW, WALLACE & CO., BOMBAY.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

NOTICE TO ADVERTISERS.

The insertion of Advertisements in the "Bombay Gazette" is not guaranteed unless they are delivered at the office by 6 p.m. on the day preceding that on which they are to appear.

FIRST CLASS HAMBURG EXPORT HOUSE IS WANTED to enter in business connections with best established Import-Firm.

Please apply to
H. C. 3631, RUDOLF MOSSE,
HAMBURG.

THE CENTURY SPINNING AND MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that a DIVIDEND of Rs. 3 (Rupees three only) per Share, for the half year ended 31st December, 1911, will be paid on or after the 17th of April, 1912, to the shareholders of the Century Spinning and Manufacturing Company, Limited, whose names stood on the Company's Register on the 28th day of March, 1912.

By Order of the Board,
C. N. WADIA & CO.,
Agents,
The Century Spg. & Mfg. Co., Limited.
"Bella Vista" Offices, Cumballa Hill,
Bombay, 12th April, 1912.

THE FAZULBHOY MILLS, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that at the Seventh Ordinary General Meeting of the Shareholders, held on FRIDAY, the 12th day of April, 1912, a DIVIDEND at the rate of Re. 15 per Share, free of Income Tax, for the year ended 31st December, 1911, has been declared payable at the Registered Office of the Company No. 13, Esplanade Road, on and after Friday, the 26th day of April, 1912 between 11-30 and 3-30 p. m. (S. T.), to shareholders whose names stand on the Company's Register on the 12th April, 1912, on production of their Share Certificates.

By Order,
CURRIMBHOY EBRAHIM & Co.,
Secretaries, Treasurers & Agents.
Bombay, 12th April, 1912.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.
TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V., by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Probate of the last Will and Testament of THAKAR RANCHORDAS TOPAN, of Bombay Bhatia Hindu Inhabitant, a batchelor, a dealer in empty Gany Bags, deceased.

THAKAR DAMODAR SUNDERDAS, a Freight Broker, residing at Dwarkadas Street and THACKAR PURSHOTAM LAKHMIDAS MADAI, a merchant, residing at Kazo Seyed Street within the Fort of Bombay both of Bombay Bhatia Hindus, the Executors appointed according to the tenor of the said Will ..... Petitioners.

ALL PERSONS, claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings if they think fit before the Grant of Probate.

Witness, Sir BASIL SCOTT, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid, this second day of April in the year of our Lord One Thousand Nine Hundred and Twelve and in the second year of our Reign.

A. M. KAIJI,
Registrar.

The Seal of the High Court, at Bombay.

P. B. MALABARI,
The 2nd day of April, 1912.
Messrs. MADHAVJI, KAMDAR and CHHOTUBHAI,
Petitioner's Attorneys.

SANATORIUM
for people who suffer of Dysentery, at Ossingen near ZURICH SWITZERLAND.
DR. MED. GELPKE.
Specialist for tropic illnesses.

ST. GEORGE'S SCHOOL.
HARPENDEN, (HERTS).

A PUBLIC SCHOOL for BOYS and GIRLS, from Kindergarten to University Age. Specially advantageous to Anglo-Indian parents who do not wish their children to be separated. Training for the Universities, Services, etc. Special attention to manual work, etc. For prospectus &c., Honours (including Open Schol. Oxford Univ. gained this year), apply Headmaster or can be obtained from
PROF. J. H. MACKINTOSH,
Presidency College,
Madras.

THE NEW "REVLUC" PINCE NEZ.

DURING the hot steamy Weather, when your Glasses persist in falling of your nose a pair of "REVLUC" FRAME fitted to your own lenze will be found a great boon.

They are self-adjusting.
There is nothing to break.
They are always Horizontal.
They are the acme of comfort and very strong.
No slipping off the Nose.

Prices of Frames only, inclusive of fitting :—
Nickel, Rs. 3-8, Gold, Rs. 25.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

THE GREATEST PROBLEM OF LIFE

is how to keep it Thoroughly fit and well and to attain the highest pitch of happiness. To make life and work a pleasure it is of absolute necessity that the system should be so kept as to meet the demands made upon it. Are you aware of this?

ATANK NIGRAH PILLS

have at last solved the greatest problems by providing a food-tonic of prompt and sure results with a definite specific action on blood and nerves. They bring youth and strength back and keep the whole organism strung up to the pitch of perfect health

PRICE—Re. 1 for a tin of 32 Pills.
VAIDYA SHASTRI.
MANISHANKER GOVINDJI,
Atank Nigrah Pharmacy,
Jamnagar Kathiawar.
Kalbadevi, Bombay.

NOTICE.

THE RETAIL PRICE of "THE BOMBAY GAZETTE," in Poona, Kirkee, &c., is 2 annas per copy.

The rates for Subscribers are unaltered, viz., Rs. 37-8 per annum credit, or Rs. 30 in advance, post free.

AMUSEMENTS.

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE.

FOR A SHORT SEASON.
TO-NIGHT! TO-NIGHT!!
SATURDAY, 13th April, 9-30 p. m.
THE
PEKIN MYSTERIES.
THE GREAT CHINESE WIZARD.
HAN PING CHIEN,
Supported by his world-famed Troupe of
CHINESE MAGICIANS, JUGGLERS
AND
ACROBATS.
THE STAR CHANG CHING FU
will exhibit the dishes, spinning; tumbling feat to-night.
Prices—Rs. 3, 2, 1 and 8 Annas.
Plan at S. ROSE & Co.

8 CHILDREN'S MATINEE
TO-DAY, SATURDAY, APRIL 13TH,
Half Rates for Children.
By special arrangement with the Tramway Co., Cars will run to all parts of the Town from the Girgaum Terminus after the performance.

EXCELSIOR CINEMATOGRAPH.

THREE SHOWS NIGHTLY.
7 to 8, 8-30 to 9-30, 10 to 11 p. m.
POPULAR PRICES.

"MAIDANIA."

TO-DAY, AT 6-30 P.M.,
CHILDREN'S SPORTS.
HANDSOME PRIZES.
Every Child between 6 and 8 o'clock PRESENTED with a TOY and FREE TICKET for the Railway or other Side Show.

SILVER WATCHES given away at the Football Game and Aunt Sally.

THURSDAY NEXT,
OPENING DAY
OF
KARLEKAR'S CIRCUS.
Gates open 6-0. Admission As. 2.

DO YOU KNOW THIS MAN?
LEON KENDAL,
The World renowned
ASTROLOGER
AND
PALMIST,
of Regent Street, London, and Boulevard Haussmann, PARIS,
has the honour to announce a short season in Bombay.
Consultations daily personally and by correspondence.
FEES VERY MODERATE
AND
WITHIN THE REACH OF ALL
LEON KENDAL
NOW CENTRALLY LOCATED AT
WATSON'S HOTEL.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT & COMPANY,
No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 13th instant, at 3-30 p.m., (S. T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, etc.

The property of a gentleman consisting of dining room chairs, dressing table, almyrah, blackwood, carved round tables, Singapore cane chairs, couch, wooden single bedsteads, spring mattresses, camera, a set of Encyclopædia Brittanica, 12 dessert knives and forks, one microscope with stand, wearing apparels, utensils, single and double gas lamps, etc., one lot of metal buckles and leather pockets.

At 2 p.m. (S.T.)

1 second-hand glass fronted miniature office broughan.
1 second-hand rubber-tyred victoria, in good order.
1 handsome strong rubber-tyred palanquin office shigram in good order.
1 chestnut Australian mare, good trotter, hunted throughout the season, never sick nor sorry, sound and goes in harness.
1 rubber-tyred light boat-phaeton by Casterton, in very good order, with a silver white Arab horse free from bad marks and a set of plated mounted harness.
1 grey Arab horse, 14-2, goes well in harness.
1 English built-gig by Mills, London with a grey Arab pony and a harness.
1 handsome young and fast black English cob, about 14-3, broken to harness and saddle.
1 Kathiawar pony, goes well in harness.

AUCTION SALE of Unclaimed Goods, Sweepings, etc., at the G. I. P. Railway, Goods Depot, Wari Bunder.

In accordance with Section 55 and 56 of the Railway Act of 9 of 1890, and under instructions from the G. I. P. Railway, Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will on TUESDAY, the 30th instant, at 2-30 p. m., (S. T.), sell by Public Auction, at the abovementioned place, a quantity of unclaimed goods, grain and seeds in bags, cottonseeds in bags, linseed, tilly, jawaree, wheat, rice, and harda in bags, box of wearing apparels, bundles of brass pots, and iron bars, plain zinc sheets, bundles of bagging, rope, empty casks, box of luggage, bags of copper pots, bundle of iron nails, case of enamelled-ware, iron wheel, bundle of waste cotton, horns, lot of old records, loose iron, heaps of sweeping grains, etc.,etc.

BENNETT & Co.
Bombay, 13th April, 1912.

PAINTS
NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS
The best quality of Paints and Oils manufactured by
MESSRS COLTHURST & HARDING,
of London & Bristol,
can be obtained from all Bazar Dealers.

REPORTS, Petition, Memorial, Business, Announcement, Bill Forms, Books, Pamphlets, &c., &c., printed with neatness and promptitude at reasonable rates. Special Terms for large contracts. Apply to the Manager, The Bombay Gazette Electric Press.

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Only Advertisement for Clerks, Servants, &c., Goods for Sale or Wanted are accepted in this Column.

RATES.—(Cash only). Not exceeding three lines, Re. 1. Each succeeding line, Annas 8, Minimum charge Re. 1.

REPLIES will be sent "BEARING" unless amount to cover Postage is previously paid.

"CLARESQUE" PLATE POWDER—will make your Silver and Plated Table Ware, look their brightest. Annas 12 per tin, Rs. 8 per doz Instructions for using on every box. We use it ourselves and have had every opportunity of watching its lasting effect for the good of Silver and Plate. MABOKS & Co., Ld., Jewellers, Bombay and Poona.

TO ELECTRICIANS.—A trial with "Dr. JUST WOLFRAM TUNGSRAM" M. F. Lamps 75 per cent saving in current, and my "2500 MEGHOM CABLES" best B. C. M. A. Grade, will convince you as being the best and cheapest on the market. They are unrivalled quality and you will not buy any other ones you use them. Sole Agent E. G. FULEF, 45 Hornby Row, Oppt. Cook's Bldgs, Bombay.

WANTED, by an old-established and well-known European Firm, an EXPERIENCED ACCOUNTANT and also CASHIER (Hindu or Portuguese preferred), with security. Reply giving references and stating salary required to "Merchant," Box No. 1218, care of this Paper.

DEWJEE CANJEE & Co., Beds, Library Presses, Sofas Chairs of latest Designs, made and supplied.—Chaukla, No. 6.

GAZDAR AND CO.—MERCHANTS and CONTRACTORS, Church Gate Street. Large Stock best English and Italian flooring, Dado Wall Tiles, Majolica Mosaic, Hand Brand Cement, Marble, Lavatory Basins Closets, Bath Tubs, etc.

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TO COMPOSITORS.—TWO COMPOSITORS wanted for first-class Jobbing Work, none but good steady men need apply. Permanency if suitable. Write stating age, salary required, enclosing samples of work and copies of testimonials to Box No. 888, care of this Paper.

MACHINE MINDER wanted for High-class Jobbing, one used to latest machinery and best work only need apply permanency to suitable more. Write stating salary required, enclosing testimonials to Box No. 235, care of this Paper.

TO COMPOSITORS—TWO ENGLISH COMPOSITORS wanted for first-class Jobbing Work, none but good steady men need apply. Permanency if suitable. Write stating age, salary required, enclosing samples of work, and copies of testimonials to Box No. 499, care of this Paper.

FINEST VERY OLD SCOTCH WHISKY from DANIEL CRAWFORD, 81 Queen's Street, Glasgow. This rare old Whisky may be had from Messrs. JAMES FINLAY and Co., Limited, Bombay.

BOOKS FOR SALE.—GARNETT'S "International Library of Famous Literature" 20 vols; "Scribner" '80 to '82 five vols. "Century" '84 and '85, 4 vols. Offers. Box 2693, care of this Office.

ROUNDABOUT BOMBAY. By James Douglas. Rs. 5. Apply Box No. 408, care of Bombay Gazette Office.

AUSTIN MOTOR CAR.—The Car that has come to stay. It is a recognized public utility, and as indispensable as the Telephone or a Sewing Machine. Call and let us explain its merits. Lists free from the Sole Agents:—THE UNIVERSAL ENGINEERING Co., 14, Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay.

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"THE EMPIRE."—The file of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" is available to enquirers at the office of "THE EMPIRE," LIMITED, No. 12 A, Mission Row, Calcutta, and the file of "THE EMPIRE" may be seen at the Office of the "Bombay Gazette, Limited, 2 Green Street, Fort, behind the Bank of Bombay.

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OLD ISSUES of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE," when available, are supplied at the following special Prices:—If of a date over one and within 3 months, 8 annas a copy; over three months old and within 12 months, one rupee per copy; over 12 months old, and additional rupee for each year; and whenever a search is necessary, an additional fee of Re. 2 must be paid in advance.

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A warranted cure for all acquired or constitutional Discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex. These famous Pills also cure Gravel, Pains in the Back and all Kidney Disorders. Free from mercury. Forty years' success. Sold by all Chemists and Storekeepers throughout the world.

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THE REARING OF CHILDREN.
A Lecture delivered BY LT.-COL. COLLIE, I.M.S.
PRICE ANNAS TWO; POSTAGE 1 ANNA
To be had from the "Bombay Gazette."

SALES BY AUCTION.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.,
AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS,
21, MEADOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

SALE OF VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY, situate at Girgaum Back Road, near Old Ice Factory, out of Fort, Bombay.

In the High Court of Judicature at Bombay.
Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction.
Suit No. 878 of 1909.

Harichandra Dinanath Tanak.....Plaintiff.
Vs.
Purshotam Dinanath Tanak & another..Defendants.

Under instructions from abovenamed Plaintiff, Harichandra Dinanath Tanak and Defendants Purshotam Dinanath Tapak and Raghunath Dinanath Tanak, and pursuant to a decree, dated the 14th day of February, 1910, by the High Court of Bombay, made in the above Suit, Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co. will, THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 13th day of April, 1912, sell by Public Auction, the undermentioned property, on the premises, at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.)

PARTICULARS OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground described in the Bill of the Collector of Land Revenue as Pension and Tax Tenure, together with the messuage, tenements or building standing thereon, situate at Girgaum Back Road, near Old Ice Factory, out of Fort, Bombay admeasuring about 249 square yards including the area of a portion of the proposed road way adjoining to the said piece, which said piece forms a portion of the land or ground admeasuring about 4700 square yards, and assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old Nos. 104 and 134, New Nos. 847 and 1099, Old Survey Nos. 7-10 and 9-10 and New Survey No. 7400 and assessed by the Municipality under D Ward, No. 1637 (B), and Street No. 4, and bounded as follows:—On or towards the north by the property of Sadanand Trimbuck Kale, on or towards the south by the plot No. 3, on or towards the east partly by the property of Vasudeo Waman Kanitkar and partly by the property of Bhasker Shivram and west by the proposed road way.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to Mr. Shums A Tyebji, Attorney for the Plaintiff, at his Office No. 2, Meadows Street, Fort, or to the undersigned.

IMPORTANT TO CAPITALISTS.

SALE OF VERY VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY, situate at Thakurdwar, Girgaum.

HIGH COURT.

Suit No. 652 of 1911.

Bai Bachoobai, wife of Piroshaw Cowasji Nanavati and three others.....Plaintiffs.
Vs.
Minocher Dinshaw Edulji alias Minocher Adarji Contractors and five others.....Defendants.

Under instructions from and by order of Messrs. Shamrao, Minocher and Hiralal, Attorneys for Mr. Minocher Ardeshir Vakil, the Receiver, appointed by the consent decree dated the 22nd day of January, 1912, by the High Court of Bombay, in the above Suit, Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE and Co., will, on WEDNESDAY, the 24th day of April, 1912, will sell by Public Auction, the undermentioned property, on the premises, at 4-30 p. m. (S. T.)

PARTICULARS OF PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of Government land or ground, containing by admeasurement 308 5-9 square yards or thereabouts, together with all messuages, tenement or buildings standing thereon, situate, lying and being at Thakurdwar, formerly known as Girgaum Breach Candy Road, outside the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, and assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 45, and New Survey No. 8108 of Pension and Tax and now bearing Collector's New No. 1-291, Bombay Pension and Tax Tenure, and assessed formerly by the Municipality of Bombay under No. 156 and now under Ward No. 2267 and 2268, and Street No. 438 (1), and bounded as follows, i. e:—On or towards the east by the aforesaid Girgaum Breach Candy Road or Thakurdwar Road, on or towards the west by the property of Nawazbai, widow of Adarji Bejonji Nulwalla, on or towards the north by the private Road formerly known as private road of Merwanji Framji Panday now variously called Churney Road, Kaselwadi and Thakurdwar Lane, and on or towards the south by the property formerly of Pestonji Merwanji Iranee and now of Ardeshir Muncherji Karanjia.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to Messrs. Shamrao, Minocher and Hiralal, Attorneys for the Receiver, at their office Prince Building, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay or to the undersigned Auctioneers.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 13th April, 1912.

MENESSE AND COMPANY,
No 35, HUMMUM STREET, FORT

AUCTION SALE OF 26 BALES COTTON.

Under instructions from the B. B. and C. I. Railway Co., Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on TUESDAY the 16th April, 1912, at 4 p. m. (S. T.), at the Company's Colaba Goods Depot, near the Tramway Company's Stables:—21 bales F. P. cotton, slightly damaged by fire Nasirabad to Colaba, Invoice No. 30 R R 142 of 3-2-12, out of 60 bales F. P. cotton.

AUCTION SALE of Goods, Grain Sweeping, etc.

Under instructions from the B. B. and C. I. Railway Company, Messrs. MENESSE and Co., will sell by Public Auction, on FRIDAY, 19th April, 1912, at 2-30 p. m. (S. T.), at the Railway Company's Depot at Carnac Bridge:—

A number of bags of grain and seeds and a quantity of grain sweeping, iron and other miscellaneous goods, etc.

MENESSE & Co.
Bombay, 13th April, 1912.

J. S. MODY AND COMPANY,
AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS,
24-26 Bank Street, Fort.

BONA-FIDE SALE.
RARE OPPORTUNITY.

AUCTION SALE OF THE STOCK-IN-TRADE CONSISTING OF JEWELLERY INDIAN CURIOSITIES, SILVERWARE, OLD CHINAWARE, BRASSWARE, etc., of a Jeweller's shop, on Apollo Bunder.

Under instructions from Messrs. Gopal Brothers, Jewellers, closing their business, Messrs. J. S. MODY & Co., will sell by Public Auction, THIS DAY, SATURDAY the 13th April, at 2-30 p. m. (S. T.) at Candy House, opposite the Taj Mahal Hotel on Mers wether Road, Apollo Bunder, the remaining stock-in-trade of the said shop consisting of real jewellery, necklaces, rings, brooches, earrings, pendants, loose turquoises, moonstones, amethysts, old jade, stove ornaments, Indian, Burma, Madras, China and watch silverware, such as trays, vases, bowls, cups, buckles, umbrella handles, photo frames, powder boxes, cigarette cases, spoons, bangles, silver cups and saucers, blackwood old and new engraved and Sahranpore furniture, such as tables, screens, trays-Lazza and Benares brassware, old and new Chinaware, bronze and cloissoneware, Indian curiosities, Indian and Persian carpets, Ceylon and ebonywood elephants, Jaipore marble figures, Lucknow clay and sandalwood figures and fruits, Delhi miniature paintings, ivory figures, Madras and Lucknow embroidery works, Cashmere photo frames, set with turquoises and crystals, boxes, buckles etc., hand painted Tibetian picture, India paintings, sandal and ebonywood engraved boxes, old Persian shield helmet, Japanese antimony trays, boxes, photo frames, handsome engraved ebonized fourfold screen durable shop furniture, made to order, such as sliding door, large glass cupboards, show cases, etc., and other miscellaneous things.

In lots to suit purchasers.
The above is on view.

J. S. MODY & Co.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 13th April, 1912.

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ANTIMALARIC RANA
The incomparable specific against MALARIC FEVERS Prepared by the Chemist.
FRANCISCO RANA OF BARI IN ITALY.

CITRATE, (by A. BRIOSCHI & Co., of MILANO) an effervescent drink for the hot weather. Very pleasing to the taste. Every Family House should stock the CITRATE; and to travellers by Sea or Land is beneficial. Highly recommended.

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PHARMACEUTICAL AND FAMILY CHEMISTS.
61, HORNBY ROAD,
OPP. WHITEAWAY LAIDLAW & Co.,
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FERNANDES' SPECIFICS.

CORN and WART CURE and TOOTHACHE DROPS will give instantaneous relief. Annas 8.
IODIZED SARSAPARILLA is a most invaluable Remedy for all disorders of the Blood. Re. 1-8 each.
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FEMALE PILLS Very effective. Largely recommended for Irregularities and Suppression Rs. 1-0 bottle
CONTRA-FAT. A harmless and extraordinarily successful remedy for overcorpulence. The Superfluous fact is expelled, persons treated by this cure get rapidly stronger. In severe cases of corpulency the reduction amounts to many pounds a week. Rs. 3.
GENUINE HAIR GROWER. This mixture is a hair tonic, which if rubbed briskly into the scalp night and morning with the finger tips, will not fail to promote the growth of hair, to remedy baldness to restore grey hair to its natural colour and destroy dandruff. Rs. 3.
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Tonic Pills and various other preparations and all kinds of PATENT MEDICINES
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BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.
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Registered under the Companies (Consolidated) Act 1908.
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RESERVE.....£ 50,000
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A copy of the half-yearly Balance Sheet will be forwarded on application.

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BOMBAY OFFICE :
Corner of Hornby Road and Church Gate Street.
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CALLED UP £400,000
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W. M. ANDERSON,
Manager

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CORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.
CAPITAL £1,200,000
RESERVE FUND .....£1,65),000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS.....£1,200,000
HEAD OFFICE.
38, Bishopsgate, London E. C.
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Karachi	Seremban (F. M. States.)	Shanghai
Amritsar	Bangkok	Tientsin
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CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed on daily balances from Rs. 100 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum, and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not amount to Re. 2 per half year will be showed.
SAVINGS BANK.
Interest allowed at 4 per cent, per annum, rules on application.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Rates for Fixed Deposits for 12 months and shorter periods to be ascertained on application.
LOANS OVERDRAFTS AND CASH CREDITS.
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The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interests thereon It also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all descriptions of Stocks at moderate charges particulars of which may be had on application.
JAFFER JOOSAB,
Manager.

INSURANCES.

STANDARD LIFE OFFICE.
ESTABLISHED 1825.

CLAIMS PAID.....	£ 28,590,000
ACCUMULATED FUNDS...	12,750,000
ANNUAL REVENUE	1,525,000
BONUS DECLARED.....	8,170,000

A Reversionary Bonus at the rate of 1¾ per cent (or Rs. 15 per Rs. 1,000 assured) per annum, has been declared for the five years ended 15th November, 1910.
NEW SCHEMES.
DOUBLE ENDOWMENTS at English Rates, CHILDREN'S ENDOWMENTS and EDUCATIONAL ANNUITIES with return of all premiums in the event of child's death.
For full information apply to
F. A. PREVOST,
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BINNY & Co., Ltd.,
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HAVE YOU A POLICY OF THIS DESCRIPTION?
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DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcement of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS and MEMORIAM NOTICES, which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender, Rs. 2 for six lines or less, and 8as. for every additional line. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

EUROPE.

BIRTHS.

TIMMIS—March 25, at Matson House, Gloucester, the wife of Lieut.-Col. G. D. Timmis, of a son.

BUCHANAN—March 19, at Clarendon, London Road Marlborough, the wife of the Rev. S. J. Buchanan, Vicar of Marshfield, of a daughter.

FINDLAY—March 25, at 9 Buckingham Terrace, Edinburgh, the wife of Capt. C. W. Findlay, of a daughter.

GALWEY—March 26, at Cork, the wife of Major C. E. Galwey, 15th, Royal Irish, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

CHARRINGTON—DALBIAC—March 22, at Holy Trinity Church, Frogmore, John, son of John Charrington, Esq., and Mrs. Charrington, of The Grange, Shenley, Herts, to Elizabeth Mary, daughter of Col. Dalbiac, C. B., and Mrs Dalbiac, of Harperbury, Radlett, Herts.

FERRIS—CHAMBERS—March 19, at SS. Peter and Paul, Nutfield, Eric William George Ferris, chaplain to the forces Mabel Maud, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. James Chambers, of Elstree, Redhill.

MUNTZ—BUCKLAND—March 23, at All Saints' Cairo, Cecil Albert, son of the late Sir Philip Albert, Muntz, to Bart. M. P. to Gladys Mary, daughter of C. E. Buckland, Indian Civil Service (retired) of 61 Cornwall Gardens.

WYNYARD—FOTHERINGHAM—March 20, at Adelaide, Henry B. W. Wynyard, son of the late William Wynyard, Bengal Civil service, of North End House, Hursley, to Elinor, daughter of the late Anthony Fotheringham and Mrs. Fotheringham, of Ellerslie, Adelaide.

DEATHS.

MACKIE—March 22, at Foster Road Alverstoke, Lieut Col. William Mackie, late of the 2nd Queens aged 70.

SILVER—March 27, at the Firs, Kew, Col. Hugh Adams Silver V. D. D. L., aged 86.

VANDELEUR—March 25, at Hollanded Cottage, Bournemouth West, Col. Edward Vandeleur (late Queen's Bays).

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

H. E. the Governor opens Sanatorium at Karle near Lonavla.

Alexandra Native Girls' English Institution, annual prize-giving, the Hon'ble Mr. G. K. Gokhale presiding, Empire Theatre, 5-25 p.m.

The Aga Khan Hockey Tournament. Maidania, 6-30 p.m. to 12 midnight.

Coronation Cinematograph, Girgaum, Sandhurst Road, four shows every evening.

Excelsior Cinematograph, Novelty Theatre. Three shows nightly, 7 to 8, 8-30 to 9-30, 10 to 11 p.m.

Maxim: "The principal part of everything is the beginning."—Roman Law Maxim.

ENGLISH MAILS.

DEPARTURES.

The P. and O. Co.'s mail steamer "Salsette" leaves Bombay harbour at 2-39 p. m. to-day.

ARYAN EXCELSIOR LEAGUE.—To-morrow at 4-30 p.m. a public lecture will be delivered by Mr. G. M. Chiplunker, B.A. on "Food question" with experiments in the Saraswati Hall of the A. E. S. School, Angre's Wadi, at Girgaum.

BURIED ALIVE.—A portion of a hill at Sewri gave way and fell on a number of labourers, who were engaged in digging out earth from it on Thursday and a labourer named Gangaram Bhagoji, aged 35, was buried alive. He was dug out, but was found to be dead.

FIRE IN A GODOWN.—Yesterday morning a fire broke out in a godown situated in Kalyan Street, belonging to one Hirji Mulji and stored with seeds and fibre. It was quickly put out. The damage is estimated at about Rs. 500. The cause of the fire is not known.

YOUNG MEN'S MOHAMMEDAN ASSOCIATION.—The 47th weekly meeting of the Young Men's Mohammedan Association will be held on Sunday at 10-40 a.m. (S. T.) in the Anjuman Islam School Hall, New Nagpada, when Mr. Syed Ebrahim Syed Ahmed Kadiri will deliver a lecture on "Industrial Development" in Hindustani. All are cordially invited to attend.

STUDENTS' BROTHERHOOD.—On Sunday the 14th instant the Senior class of the Brotherhood will meet at 9 a.m. (S.T.) in the Hall of the Prarthana Mandir, Girgaon, when Prof. P. A. Wadia, M.A., will conduct the class, and will address on French Revolution. The Junior class of the Brotherhood will meet the same hour at Girgaon in the Aryan Education Society's High School and will be conducted by Mr. Joshi B.A., when he will deliver a public address.

BAND AT THE BOMBAY GYMKHANA.—By kind permission of Lieut.-Col R. E. Pigott, C. I. E., V. D., and Officers, the Band of the 1st Battn., B. B. & C. I. Ry. Vols., will play the following programme, under the direction of Mr. Geo. W. Salter, Bandmaster, commencing at 6-15 p.m., to-day:—

March ....Wellington..................Zehle
Overture ......Italiana in Algeri..........Rossini
Valse ....Convent Girls ....Phelps
Selection ......King of Cadonia............Jones
Song ....I would that my love ...Mendelssohn
Selection ......Peggy..........................Stuart
Two Step Intermezzo......Omena..........................Hartz

BAND AT THE ESPLANADE.—By kind permission of Lieut.-Colonel H. R. Vaughan and Officers, the Band of the 1st Battalion, the Royal Warwickshire Regiment, will play the following programme of music, commencing at 6 p.m., to-day:—

March ....Pomp and Circumstance (No 1) ....Elgar
Valse ....A Thousand Kisses...Joyce
Selection..........Telissiana...............Pelissier
Three Pieces by .... Tschaikovsky
Plief Lied from Fruhlingshift ....Straus
Three Dances from Henry VIII.........German
Selection ....Harry Lander's Songs.Hume
Two Step............Goats......................Eckersley

BAND AT THE COMMERCIAL GYMKHANA.—By kind permission of Lt.-Col. T. W. Bonner, V. D., and Officers, the Band of the 1st Battn., G. I. P. Ry. Volunteers, will play the following programme of music, under the direction of Mr. H. C. Dane, Bandmaster, commencing at 6-15 p.m., to-day:—

March.............A Cavalry Ride ....A. Upton
Overture ....Charles VI ....Halevy
Selection ....The Merry Widow.........F. Lehar
Valse ....Eldorado ....P. Royle
A Dervish Chorus ....An Oriental Scene ....Sebek
Grand Selection ....Romeo and Juliet ....Gounod
Galop ....Akrobaten..........................Zikoff

BAND AT VICTORIA GARDENS.—By kind permission of Lieut.-Col. W. C. Walton and Officers, the Band of the 104th Rifles will play the following programme of music, under the direction of Mr. W. S. Walcott, Bandmaster, commencing at 6 p.m. (S.T.), to-day:—

March............The Shy Girl....................Hume
Overture.........October..........................Benedict
Fantasia.........Erin ....Basquit
Valse ....Loyante..........................Wheeler
Barn Dance ...Teasing ....Pether
Selection ....The Girls of Gottenberg....Caryll
Polka ....Chant du Rossignal ....Filipovsky
Two Step ....Busthu Billy.....................Kaps

MOTOR-CAR FATALITY.—Mr. G. F. Chalk, the Coroner, held an inquest touching the death of a bricklayer named Luxmon Mulloo, aged 45. The evidence showed that the deceased was walking near the junction of Thakoredwar and Queen's Roads in front of a taxi cab, driven by one Hormusji Patel, when he was struck by the car. He was carried for several feet on the bonnet of the car, and then he fell, when the wheels passed over him. The driver said his car was on the proper side of the road, and on seeing the deceased, he blew his horn and shouted but the deceased did not hear it. The latter then got confused and ran into the car. The jury returned a verdict that death was due to multiple injuries caused by deceased being knocked down and run over by a motor-car, driven by Hormusji Edulji Patell in a negligent manner.

SUICIDE OF A HINDU GIRL.—At the G.T. Hospital yesterday, Mr. G. F. Chalk, the Coroner, held an inquest touching the death of a Hindu girl named Dhanibai, aged 13, residing with her husband Pragji Naranji at Malau Wadi. The evidence showed that the deceased, who used to neglect her work was told to leave off playing and to attend to her household duties. On Wednesday night she was alone in his room when flames were seen within it. Directly afterwards she rushed out of the room, by which time the flames had enveloped her whole body. The fire was put out and she was removed to the hospital, where she subsequently died. A tin of kerosene oil was found in the room and the floor was smelling of the oil. The deceased said she had burnt herself. The jury returned a verdict of suicide.

POSTAL NOTICES.—Mails for L. Marquis and South Africa via Tuticorin and Colombo per extra s.s. "Umhotti" will be closed at the General Post Office at 7-30 p. m. on Tuesday, the 16th instant.—A mail for Egypt and Europe consisting of letters and packets specially marked for transmission per Austrian Lloyd's s.s. "Habsburg" will be made up at the Bombay General Post Office for despatch to destination at 7-30 p. m. on Monday, the 15th instant. Letters, etc., for Aden and Berbera will also be despatched by this steamer.—Mails for Seychelles, Mombasa, Zanzibar, Mozambique, Beira and L. Marquis per extra s.s. "Pandua" will be closed at the General Post Office at 8 a. m. on Saturday, the 20th instant, correspondence for Natal, Cape Colony and other places in South Africa will also be forwarded by this steamer.

MILL COMPANY MEETINGS.

Meetings of the mill companies worked by Messrs. Currimbhoy Ebrahim and Company were held yesterday afternoon at company's offices, Mr. J. A. Wadya presiding.

The reports of the various companies were approved and adopted. The Fazulbhoy mills declared a dividend of 6 per cent. after the formal resolutions had been passed, the proceedings of the meetings ended.

The reports of the different mills were as follows:—

EBRAHIMBHOY PABANEY MILLS.

The report shows a debit balance of Rs. 1,20,951-11-4. The directors recommend that from the above loss the sum of Rs. 22,836-12-9 may be written off from the reserve fund. The agents have given up their commission. The high price of cotton which ruled for the greater part of the year under report, without any corresponding increases in the price of yarn, was mainly responsible for the above unsatisfactory result. The current year has opened satisfactorily, and given a moderate range of prices for cotton, the directors look forward to a good result.

THE CRESCENT MILLS.

The report shows a loss of Rs. 19,987-3-0. Deducting this sum from the last year's balance of Rs. 39,283-12-1 there remains a balance of Rs. 19,296-9-1 which the directors recommend to carry forward to the next year. The agents have voluntarily given up their entire commission. During the year under report the price of raw material ruled high which militated against the profitable working of your mills. There was a strike of workmen in your mills which disorganised the working and seriously interfered with your production owing to stoppage. Your engine was overloaded and it was found necessary to make several changes under the advice of the makers which necessitated a further stoppage of 10 days.

THE CURRIMBHOY MILLS.

The report shows a loss of Rs. 49,913-14-6, after deducting the sum of Rs. 30,053-5-2 brought forward. The directors recommend that the above balance may be written off from the reserve fund. The agents have given up their commission. The year under report witnessed very high prices of cotton with low prices for yarn. The depression in the manufactured article was so great that several yarn Mills in the city had shut down for months together. The prospects for the current year are satisfactory, and but for famine in Gujarat and serious disturbances in China, they would have been very bright. Your mills have altogether about 80,000 spindles and owing to various causes economical and fiscal, it has been found of late years that China trade every year is getting less remunerative. The directors are of opinion that it is not in your interest to depend entirely on the far eastern markets for your output, where Bombay yarn is losing ground. It is therefore proposed to add about a thousand looms with all the necessary preparatory machinery which they hope will meet with your approval and a resolution to that effect will be placed before you.

THE FAZULBHOY MILLS.

The report shows a net profit of Rs. 4,96,031-10-2 including the balance of Rs. 72,024-3-2 brought forward from the last account which the directors recommend be disposed off as follows:—Dividend at the rate of Rs. 15 per share (free of income tax) Rs. 1,08,000; depreciation account machinery Rs. 1,22,000; building Rs. 50,000; Rs. 1,72,000; reserve fund Rs. 1,00,000; equalisation of dividend fund Rs. 1,00,000; towards writing off preliminary expenses Rs. 5,000; towards writing off debenture charges Rs. 5,000: bonus to staff Rs. 5,000; to carry forward Rs. 1,031. During the year under report the price of cotton was high, but yarn and cloth showed no corresponding improvement. The prospects for the current year at present are all that can be desired, and but for famine in Guzerat and serious disturbances in China they would have been much brighter. Your yarn and cloth have been sold forward at a margin of profit, and raw material has been secured to an appreciable extent. The quality of your manufactured has articles been well maintained, and there is a sustained demand for the same.

THE story of the marriage of Charles II. and Lucy Walters, on which the last Duke of Buccleuch might have founded a claim to the throne, has a great deal to contend with historically. "Between 1673 and 1680 (says the Dictionary of National Biography), while the Exclusion Bill agitation was maturing a legend was prepared and industriously circulated by the country party to the effect that Charles had legally married Lucy Walters. It was asseverated in course of time that the contract of marriage was preserved in a black box in the possession of Sir Gilbert Gerard . . . . Sir Gilbert Gerard, summoned before an extraordinary meeting of the Privy Council convened by the King, stated that he knew nothing whatever of such a marriage contract; and the King issued three declarations in denial of the marriage (January, March, and June, 1678). One of these declarations, signed by sixteen Privy Councillors, was entered in the Council-book and registered in Chancery." Even if the Duke of Monmouth, Lucy Walters' son, had been legitimate, and the late Duke of Buccleuch had had the marriage certificate preserved, it is in the highest degree unlikely that either the late Duke of Buccleuch or the Prince Consort would have considered a marriage certificate more than 200 years old of any dynastic importance. Parliament and people certainly would not. The family of Buccleuch, whatever their pious belief on the subject may be, have never claimed publicly to be legitimate Stuarts since the death of Monmouth. For many years past neither Court nor country would have felt in the least perturbed if they had been able to prove the marriage of their two ancestors quite conclusively.

HAVE YOU THELMA? This *is* the question we hear many times a day from admirers of good perfume. THELMA has more admirers than the most popular young lady. At MADON, SONS & Co. The Original MADON'S, Crawford Market, Bombay.

BOMBAY HIGH COURT.

PARSI LIBEL ACTION.

Dr. Sukhia's Damages Estimated at Re. 1

THE Hon'ble Mr. Justice Beaman, yesterday, delivered an oral judgment in the libel action brought by Dr. N. H. E. Sukhia against Firoze R. Ratnagar and the "Jam-e-Jamshed."

His Lordship, in delivering his judgment, which occupied nearly three hours, said that in this case the plaintiff Dr. Sukhia asked for Rs. 9,000 damages for injury done to his reputation by an alleged libellous publication written by defendant, and published by defendants 2 and 3, editor and proprietor of the "Jam-e-Jamshed" newspaper, on the 28th of January 1911. The defamatory matter complained of can now be reduced to virtually a line and a half in the long letter written by defendant one over his signature and published by defendants 2 and 3. That statement was that the late Sir Jamshedji Jijibhoy on one occasion met the defendant one on the platform of the Neral railway station and said to him in answer to a question, "What can we do, Ratnagar, if such persons (meaning Dr. Sukhia) are not allowed to speak at the Anjuman meetings, they send us threats that they will create a disturbance and stop the conduct of business."

The plaintiff did not complain specifically of any other passage in defendant one's letter, extending over five and a half columns of printed matter. In his plaint, the plaintiff pleaded by way of an innuendo that the passage put in the mouth of the late Sir Jamshedji meant himself. Dr. Sukhia, and its general meaning was that he was such a person as would be guilty of disgraceful conduct such as sending threats, that he would break up the meetings. That part of the innuendo was withdrawn at the trial and the plaintiff had confined himself to words as they stood and to their literal meaning, the defendants all admitting that the passage meant Dr. Sukhia, so there was no plea in answer to the innuendo nor was there any need of further inquiry on that point. It would appear that the libel complained of was of a comparatively trivial character and it might be wondered that the trial of this action should have occupied so much time and excited so much feeling. Unfortunately, the numerically small community like that of the Parsis in Bombay in which were compressed disproportionate wealth and intelligence, where matters of common interest; particularly where there were involved sentiments of religion or charity, they were apt to excite much personal feeling with the result that the members of that community seemed to lose in some measure all sense of proportion and his Lordship had very litte doubt that if in this country they had the assistance of a jury, this trial would not have occupied more than two days at the most, nor had his Lordship much doubt as to what the verdict of the jury would have been.

AN AVOWED DEMAGOGUE.

In order to approach the question, His Lordship went on to say, as far as possible, generally in a broad common sense spirit it might be well for him before taking up the legal technicalities to outline the manner in which the libel complained of came to be published. Dr. Sukhia was avowedly a demagogue, who had set himself up to be a champion of the lower middle class and the lower classes of his community. He had expressed in course of his examination very scathing opinions concerning the educated and upper or what his Lordship might call the aristocratic part of that community. Now there was nothing upon which the Parsis collectively were more sensitive than that the proper control and application of their great religious trust and charities—traditionally those accumulations were gifts of the honoured men of the past—should have always been confided to the keeping of certain highly respected families, who had naturally acquired something like a hereditary right and in connection therewith they were a specially fit hierarchy to hold and administer the ancient and ever-growing charitable accumulations. Then came the schism in the community, accentuated upon a point which struck at the very roots of their religion in the case tried by his Lordship's learned brother Davar and himself. As a consequence of that case, Justice Davar framed a scheme for the appointment by electoral methods of trustees of the great Parsi charitable funds. Then considering the venerable character which had always belonged to those leaders of the community who had filled that character of hereditary right, it would be only natural that the introduction of electoral methods should stir up much excitement and mixed feelings in the Parsi community. Probably, it was the hope of the conservative party that the election of trustees would return to office representatives only of old and honoured names. It was at this period that Dr. Sukhia, who had on his own showing no respect whatever for traditionary rank and authority, came forward as a candidate for the election. It was easy enough to understand how the appearance of a candidate of Dr. Sukhia's position and antecedants arousing public feeling in such connection must have affronted those who wished to see the former order and high dignity of the office of trustees preserved. His Lordship was not saying a word against Dr. Sukhia in this connection beyond what he had cheerfully said by way of a candid description of himself and what he said his public mission to be; but Dr. Sukhia must have realised that he had been deliberately putting himself in opposition to a very powerfullyorganiser public opinion in his community. In furtherance of his candidature, Dr. Sukhia determined to give certain lectures, he hired a theatre for that purpose and announced his intention to educate and instruct the electors by way of public lectures on three separate occasions. He delivered his three lectures, to which publicity was given by some section of the Parsi press; the "Jame-Jamshed" confined itself to a fragmentary report of the first lebture only. Now it was impossible to read those lectures without realising how violently portions of them must have irritated that part of the community, which did not share Dr. Sukhia's opinion. In the course of the trial, the learned counsel for the defendants had condemned those lectures in most unmeasured and emphatic language; but his Lordship did not think that there was anything in them to justify the assertion that Dr. Sukhia had actually libelled any individual member of the community, but it did sneer bitterly enough that class, to which he appeared to entertain deep animosity, that was the upper wealthier class. Then their was much in the lectures, which, if not in any way libellous, must certainly have proved most offensive reading to the older conservative school. Thereupon Ratnagar, defendant one, who seemed to be a very obscure person, thought fit to take up the cudgels on behalf of that aristocratic class, which, he believed, Dr. Sukhia had deliberately insulted. Ratnagar appeared to his Lordship to be one of a very common type of gentlemen who were in the position of measured ease and perhaps slightly affected with the itch of writing. His Lordship expected that if analysis were made of the motives of Ratnagar in writing that letter, they would be found to compounded with much of personal vanity and a desire to appear before the public not as a popular but as a singularly brilliant writer and not so much, with a desire to protect the aristocratic class as to show particular personal hatred of Dr. Sukhia. It would be much unfair to form an opinion of any composition from its translation by the interpreters of the Court, considering that Ratnagar was a favoured contributor to the "Jame" and the particular contribution had the benefit of special and careful revision by the assistant editor, editor and late editor of the "Jame," all experienced journalists. His Lordship presumed that it possessed merits which had entirely disappeared in the process of the translations and now when it read, it had the sound of a rather savage, crude and school-boyish attack, which, one would have thought, editors of responsible journal would have deemed hardly worth to engage space of five and a half columns.

That his Lordship took to be a genesis and sufficient preliminary explanation of the composition and form of the libellous publication now complained of. It was certainly striking that when the letter as a whole came to be read, that out of five and a half columns of bitter invective, the plaintiff Dr. Sukhia confined himself to a line and a half, on which he founded a certain action of damages. It was virtually admitted at the close of the trial that however humiliating and offensive the rest of the letter was and however calculated to bring Dr. Sukhia in ridicule and lower him in the estimation of the community, there was nothing in it except this single and unfortunate isolated passage on which could be brought an action of libel with success. The rest of the letter had been commented upon at the close of the case because its tone was certainly proof enough of malice of the writer, but it was not contended and it could not be contended after the letter had been compared with the lectures that there was a single statement in it which the Court would have been likely to find libellous except the single statement on which this action was founded.

A COMPLIMENT.

Before dealing with the technical defences of justification, privileged occasion, fair comment, general reputation of the plaintiff, etc., his Lordship took this opportunity of expressing his deep obligation to the learned counsels representing all the parties in this suit for their extreme diligence, ability and candour with which from the very commencement to the end they had endeavoured to assist the Court, which would be indebted for the result it had arrived at in dealing with the different questions at issue to that assistance Counsel had given him.

His Lordship then dealt with the pleas of justification and privilege and found that in strictness the defendant had been unable to justify by proving the truth of the alleged libel and that the occasion of its publication was not privileged.

His Lordship next considered the various points which might be collected generally under the head of libel or no libel, fair comment, mitigation of damages, general reputation, and the like. His Lordship first turned to the actual libel complained of and the nature of the aspersion cast on the plaintiff's character. He was said to have threatened Sir Jamshedji that if he was not allowed to speak he would create disturbance and obstruct business. Throughout the earlier part of the case, continued his Lordship, the defendants had made desparate attempts to justify that libel indirectly by offering instances in which the plaintiff was said to have so conducted to make it likely that he had actually threatened Sir Jamshedji to be obstructive if he was not allowed to speak. The Court was obliged to rule out all evidence of that kind for one of the best settled rules of law was that no evidence could be given by way of particular instances. The plaintiff had had great advantage through out the trial inasmuch as he had been able to shut out all evidence which the other side were too ready and eager to offer of the manner he was said to have behaved on many occasions as a public man at public meetings. There could, from what had been elicited from the plaintiff, be no doubt that the defendants would have easily justified it. The plaintiff's Counsel had said that he had picked out one obviously libellous passage and had not gone in the rest of the letter because he thought it desirable to curtail the proceedings. His Lordship thought, however, that had he gone any further, he could have no hope in obtaining any redress from the Court in respect of all the rest of the criticism and charges such as they were—vanity, absurdity and arrogance—levelled at him or that he would wish the Court to believe that he treated that as unimportant while he felt his honour deeply touched and reputation seriously injured by a single statement that he had threatened Sir Jamshedji. Now, as his Lordship had said, let them alter the form of the libel, but very little. Supposing Ratnagar had put some such words in the mouth of Sir Jamshedji as these "if we do not allow Sukhia to speak, he breaks up our meetings or creates disturbances and obstructs busines being proceeded with" or again might have said "if we do not allow Dr. Sukhia to speak as much as he pleases, we are sure he will break up our meetings and obstruct our business being proceeded with," then that libel would have been justified by all those instences which were shut out. It might be very well that the words reported might have gone a little beyond what Sir Jamshedji actually meant, although he might, in fact, have used them. To say that a man, if not allowed to do this or that, menaced them with certain conduct might mean no more than that there was a reasonable apprehension in the mind of the speaker and his Lordship had never been able to accede to the plaintiff's contention that there was so peculiarly offensive in the form of the libal that it set apart from the rest of the letter and constituted special grievance or damaging to the plaintiff's reputation. When they went to reckon the effect on a man's reputation of a slander or libel, they surely ought to look as much to substance as to the form of it and if a man could be shown to have committed six forgeries or six murders, his Lordship did not see how his reputation in that respect could be seriously damaged by the statement that he had threatened to commit certain in like circumstances. It was clear that had the defendants a free hand, they were ready to bring in Court evidence that Dr. Sukhia had created disturbances and obstructed business to be proceeded with. That of course would not be justification of the libel complained of.

In itself his Lordship didnot think that in the charge contained in the paper having regard to what Dr. Sukhia had told them of himself and his mental attitude towards his opponents, there was anything which could materially injure or lower his reputation as a public man. His Lordship did not think that men like Dr. Sukhia, whose career appeared to be a stormy one, though not in the least dishonourable, need not be so very thin-skinned. He was the kind of man, who insisted upon the hearing of his opinions and enforcing them in season and out of season on those who could not share them. He was evidently a person of great courage and pugnacity and the roll he had chosen to adopt, namely, that of a demagogue and leader of the lower classes, he might really have been a terror to a gentleman like the late Sir Jamshedji. His Lordship said that without meaning any imputation to Dr. Sukhia, that was a character, his Lordship understood, Dr. Sukhia rather gloried in. Would such a character have really been injured by a statement coming from Sir Jamshedji that he had threatened to do those things which, of his own description of his character, would lead one to suppose that when occasion arose he did so. His Lordship was not of course defending or attempting to defend the tone of the letter addressed to the "Jame" by Ratnagar. Although the letter appeared to be unnecessarily aggressive and extremely offensive, it was not surprising that a man, setting himself up as Dr. Sukhia did as champion of the lower classes and expressing his contempt for the aristocratic and educated classes as he did in the witness box, that was to say for those, whom the community held in veneration and respect) should excite the hand of the opponent to give very rough treatment. Dr. Sukhia displayed much manliness in the witness box and never tried to recede from his opinion. He was a hard hitter and he ought not to complain when others hit hard at him.

His Lordship did not attach much importance to the evidence upon general reputation excepting so far as would be imagined what Dr. Sukhia's character must have been from his cross-examination and his publish utterances. The whole of the evidence given on both sides seemed to his Lordship to be of little or of no value.

USE OF WORDS BY SIR JAMSHEDJI.

His Lordship then took into consideration such points as "bona fides," want of special malice and fair and reasonable comment as a possible defence and on the question of "bona fides," His Lordship found that Sir Jamshedji did use the words published by the three defendants. His Lordship also took into consideration how the plaintiff had expressed himself towards others and what regard he had shown to their feelings. Had his Lordship been assisted by a jury, the case would have been of the utmost simplicity to him. He should have then told the jury that there was no justification, there was no privileged occasion and that the statement was prima-facie libellous and it was for them to find whether under the circumstances of the case it was libel or not and it would have been for the jury to consider, assuming that found it to be libellous, what amount, if any, the plaintiff had suffered in pocket or reputation and his Lordship had very little doubt in his mind what the verdict of a jury so directed would be. They were to remember that Dr. Sukhia had chosen a stormy path and had put himself forward as a self-constituted champion of the people in the eyes of many who did not like him; he displfayed much arrogance and he had put price upon himsel very much higher than in their estimation he deserved. Hence this unfortunate correspondence in the Jame. If personal malice was not the rancour of Ratnagar's letter, which was a violent party attack, personal from the first to the last and full of bitterness. It was the defiance to Dr. Sukhia to come forward and fight it out if he denied justice of the publication, but that happened every day in every part of the civilised world. The question, therefore, was whether this man could have suffered any appreciable damage by this passage. Having regard to Dr. Sukhia's own evidence and the general reputation he bore his Lordship, confessed he thought Dr. Sukhia had been making mountain of a mole hill in his eager desire to take up the challenge of Ratnagar. His Lordship did not believe that Dr. Sukhia's reputation had been injured a pennyweight by this statement.

His Lordship said he had not the slightest doubt of what the verdict of the jury should have been in a case like this. His Lordship was obliged to hold that there was technical libel which had not been justified, but did not believe that it had resulted in any damage to Dr. Sukhia's character or reputation and putting himself in a position of a jury for the last time found the verdict for the plaintiff for Re. 1 damages and ordered both sides to bear their own costs.

POLICE COURTS.

A KUMAR'S COMPLAINT.

THE case in which Mr. Chunilal D. Saraya, Managing Director of the Indian Specie Bank, stands charged, at the instance of Kumar Mansur Khachar of Jasdan, with breach of trust in respect of a pair of diamond bracelets was called on for further hearing before Mr. P. H. Dastur, at Mazagaon, yesterday afternoon.

Mr. George Grant Craig, further examined by Mr. Trivedi said on the 20th November, 1907, he saw the attorney of Sabu Sidick in the Bank and on counting the articles of jewellery he found a pair of bracelets omitted from the list. Witness added that item in the list with his own hands. Mr. Sabu's representative took over the jewellery and gave witness a cheque. The jewellery which was lying on the floor in boxes in Mr. Chunilal's office room was immediately taken away. On the previous night witness left the Bank without asking what time he had to return the next day and he returned again at about 8-30 p. m. when he just got a glimpse of the jewellery. At that time Readymoney was present with Mr. Chunilal and witness believed they were selecting the pieces of jewellery that were to be retained. When witness received the cheque he gave a demand promissory note to Sabu Sidick's representative. The cheque he received was for Rs. 2,25,000 which he endorsed in favour of Mr. Chunilal. The Bank had retained three necklaces and three loose diamonds. The sum of Rs. 2,25,000 was arrived at by the account that was made up by Mr. Chunilal and approved by the witness. The jewellery retained by the Bank was sold by auction. Witness informed the complainant of this transaction as soon as he came to know how he stood and that was in December 1907. Witness did not enquire the value of the jewellery that was retained by the Bank. Witness allowed the articles to be retained by the Bank in order to get further allowances to pay interest and got Rs. 4,500 for brokerage on to pay the brokerage. The brokerage was paid to readymoney. Besides the brokerage witness applied for some amount as an advance to be sent to the complainant when Mr. Chunilal told witness to write to the complainant and get his authority for a further allowance. Witness wrote to complainant who in reply sent him a cable to get further advance and remit him the money. Witness on that authority went to the Bank to ask for a further advance when he was informed that there was an attachment on those articles by Readymoney. The account with Haji Sabu Sidick has not been squared, and the jewellery remained with the Trustees of Sabu Sidick.

Cross-examined by Mr. Velinkar, witness said that in 1905 he began to pledge the complainant's jewellery and there were various transactions with various persons and in most of the cases he was the pledger and the pledgee looked to witness for the money. The documents were passed in witness' name. The pledge to Abdul Hoosein was made by witness in his (witness) name but not the pledge to Kashinath. Witness was acquainted with every piece of jewellery that was pledged to Abdul Hoosein. The lot that had been pledged to Boldock was brought bywitness to Abdul Hoosein while the lot pledged with Readymoney previously was brought by him. The bracelets were not in the lot witness took to Abdul Hoosein.

The bracelets were not in the jewellery that was handed to the Bank.

The two lots were pledged by witness to Abdul Hoosein and the bracelets were not in either of those lots. The Bank's loan for Rs. 2,10,000, was payable on demand but the understanding was that no demand would be made for a year.

Further cross-examination was reserved.

RASH DRIVING.

AT the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, before Rao Bahadur Chunilal H. Setalvad, Third Presidency Magistrate, Inspector Guider charged Ahmed Khan Saheb Faiz Mahomed Khan, driver of taxicab No. 119 with rash driving. It appeared from the evidence that on Thursday afternoon the accused was driving the car from the Esplanade Bandstand along Mayo Road towards the Bombay Gymkhana. Near the Secretariat the road was under repair, He went at a moderate speed, but on the wrong side of the road and collided with a hack victoria coming from the opposite direction, which was occupied by M. Rodul Rodenfuser, an assistant in the Messageries Maritimes Co. His Worship convicted the accused and fined him Rs. 40. The fine if paid was ordered to be paid to the victoria driver as compensation.

ARRIVALS.

Per s.s. "Mantua," April 12.

The P. and O. Co.'s mail steamer "Mantua" with the English mails of the 29th ultimo, arrived in Bombay harbour yesterday, brought the following passengers:—

LONDON TO BOMBAY.

Palmer, Mr. T. G. I.	Peal, Mrs. B. G. nurse, inft. and child.
Horasson, Mr. W. S., infant, Mrs. and ayah.	Willetts, Miss D. B.
Smith, Mr. J. H. and infant.	Ewart, Mrs.
	Dumaresq, Miss.
Meade, Mr. C. F.	Atkinson, Mr. B.
Moss, Mr. C. W. and Mrs.	Goodall, Miss B.
	Ishmail, Mr. W.
Newall, Miss E. G.	Trestrail, Mr. G. F. W.
Shearman, Mr. H.	Goodsall, Mr. A.
MacGregor, Mr. A.	Palmer, Mr. W. C.
Ward, Miss M. W.	Campbell, Mr. R. J.
Hindmarsh, Mr. T. A.	Kunao, Mr. O.
Rooke, Major.	Bullimore, Miss M.
Salkeld, Capt. H. and Mrs.	Burdon, Mrs. E., nurse and inft.
Kent, Mrs. J. L.	Da Cunha, Mr. C. G.
Noble, Mr. A.	Penot, Capt. C.
Bishop, Mr. F. R.	Wenot, Mr.

GIBRALTAR TO BOMBAY.

Gent.

MARSEILLES TO BOMBAY.

Ferguson, Mr. A.	Sladen, Mr. J.
Clark, Mr. G.	Bristowe, Mr.
MacMunn, Miss M. A.	Murray, Mrs. V.
Blane, Mr. P. Justice.	Short, Miss E. M. T.
Lochmatter, Mr. F.	McDowall Mr. C. H.
Perren, Mr.	Baria, Mr. D. D.
Simpson, Mr. A. B.	Walace, Mr. J.
Hordern, Comdr. E. J.	Anderson, Mr. G.
Hathaway, Mrs. J. E. Miss E.	Ashe, Miss
	Casson, Mr. H. A. & Mrs.
De Cruz, Miss G.	Smith, Maj. H. E. A., and child.
Dongall, Mr. E. S.	
Robinson, Capt. E. L. and Mrs.	Brownfoot, Mr.
	Donald, Mr. J.
Corstorphon, Mr. N.	Donnithrone, Mr.
Massy Capt. S. D.	Palmer, Major H. K.
Hadow, Mr. and Mrs.	Reid, Mr. J.
Das, Mr. P. C.	Henderson, Mr. J. W.
Mohamed, Dr. Ch. Wali.	Jeffcoat, Mr.
Wills, Mr.	Cochrane Maj. S. A.
Greenwood, Mr. S. J.	Jenkins, Mr. D. L.
Swinton, Capt. G. S. C.	Hopson, Mr. C. A.
Holme, Mr. W. R.	Wynch, Mr. L. M.
Elder, Mr. W. S.	Rowland, Dr. J. A.
Beesley, Mr. J.	Williams, Miss.
Brodie, Mr. J. A. & Mrs.	Goddard, Miss.
Tulyens, Mr. E. L.	Prendergast, Mr. J. H.
Bundell, Capt. A. M.	

BRINDISI TO BOMBAY.

Harrison, Mr. P.	Callis, Mr. H. T.

PORT SAID TO BOMBAY.

Durie, Mr. T. E.

LONDON TO KARACHI.

Sayers Lt. H. W.	Duncan Mr. R. D., Mrs., and child.

MARSEILLES TO KARACHI.

Ironson, Capt.	Prendergast, J. H.
Dane, Mr. J. M.	Cooper, Mr. R. W.

B. RASHBEHARI LAL, pleader, Allahabad, has died of plague after a few hours illness.

DIVINE SERVICE.

Bombay Churches.

1st Sunday after Easter.—14th April.

THE CHURCH OF ENGLAND.

The Cathedral (S. Thomas the Apostle), Church Gate Street. Clergy: Rev. W. A. Sawtell; Senior Presidency Chaplain and Rev. C. D. T. Mason.—7 a.m., Holy Communion; 7-45 a.m. Matins; 8-30 a.m., Holy Communion—Choral.—Harwood in A. flat. Hymns—299, 307, 321, 220. 5-30 p.m. Children's Service; 6-30 p.m. Evensong and Sermon. Canticles—Harwood in A. flat. Hymns 140, 300, 232. Collections for Cathedral High Schools. Daily Matins at 7-15 a. m. and Evensong at 5-45 p.m. Daily Holy Communion at 7-45 a.m. On Wednesdays, at 6-30 p.m. Choral Evensong.

Christ Church, Byculla—Clergy: Rev. W. J. M. Kennelly Senior Chaplain, and Rev. J.B. Glass.—8 a.m., Holy Communion; 8-45 a. m. Choral Matins and Litany; 5-15 p.m., Children's Service 6-30 p. m., Evensong and Sermon.

S. John the Evangelist, Colaba.—Clergy: Rev. G. F. Harvey. 7-15 a. m. and at 8 a. m. Holy Eucharist; 9-30 a.m., Parade Service; 5-30 p.m. Sunday School; 6-30 p.m. Evensong and Sermon. Week days.—Daily 7-30 a. m. Holy Eucharist Wednesday 8 a. m. (Sung); Daily 8-30 a. m., Matins; Daily 5 p.m. Evensong; Thursday 6 p. m. Army Guild of the Holy Standard and St. Helena. Lantern Service 8 p.m.

Emmanuel Church, Girgaum—Clergy: Rev. Canon Heywood; Rev. J. H. Robinson; Rev. T. W. Sharp—8 a.m. Morning Prayer and Holy Communion, 6-30 p.m., Evening Prayer and Sermon. Collections for Church Expenses and Poor.

St. Paul's Church, Kamatipura, Foras Road:—Priest in charge, the Rev. Arthur French, M.A., Superintending Missionary S. P. G.; Assistant Priest, (Tamil Congregations), the Rev. Jas. Martin; Churchwardens: Hindustani, Vacant; Tamil, Mr. A. G. Joseph.—Sunday—7-45 a. m., Morning Prayer (Urdu); 8-30 a. m. Holy Communion (Urdu); 10 a.m., Morning Prayer or Holy Communion, (Tamil); 3-30 p. m., Sunday School; 4-30 p.m., Evening Service (Urdu). Daily Services (Urdu), 7-30 a.m., and 5 p.m.; The Holy Eucharist is celebrated on Saint's Days and Holy Days at 7-30 a.m.

All Saints, Malabar Hill.—8 a. m., Matins; 8-30 a. m., Holy Communion; 6-30 p. m., Evensong and Sermon.

S. Mary the Blessed Virgin, Parel.—Clergy Rev P. Eykyn.—8 a.m. Holy Communion; 8-45 a. m. Matins; 10 a. m. Sunday School at Lower Parel; 5-15 p. m., Sunday School in Church; 6-30 p. m., Evensong and Sermon; Preacher: Rev. P. Eykyn.

S. Nicholas Church, opposite Prince's Docks. Chaplain Rev. A. F. Loney, B. A.—11 a. m., Morning Service and Holy Communion; 7 p. m., Evensong and Sermon. Week day Service—Daily 7-45 pm.

Holy Trinity Church, Hornby Road. Clergy; Vacant—8-30 a.m., Holy Communion; 6-30 p.m., Evensong and Sermon.

Holy Cross, Umarkhadi (Chapel of ease to S. Peter).—Clergy: Rev. Father Moore; Rev. Jivan Londhe, 6-30 a.m. (English); 7-30 a.m. (Marathi); 9 a.m. (Gujrathi) 4 p.m (Canarese); 6-30 p.m (Marathi).

Church of the Good Shepherd, Dharavi.—Priest in charge, Rev. J Martin.—Services: Sundays, 6 a.m., and 6 p.m. Week days.—Wednesdays and Fridays evenings, Good Shepherd School.—Mr. Dason.

American Mission Church (Congregational). New Nagpada Road, Byculla—4-30 p.m., Marathi Services (Rev. J. Malela); 6 p.m., English Service (Rev. W. Hazen).

St. Peter's Mazagon.—Clergy: Rev. Fathers Biscoe and Tovey.—6-30 a.m. Holy Eucharist; 7-30 a. m. Matins; 8 a. m. Choral Eucharist; 10-30 a.m. Children's Service; 6-30 p.m., Evensong and Sermon by Father Tovey. Alms for the Poor.

ROMAN CATHOLIC.

R. C. Cathedral, Kalbadevie.—Vicar: Rev. Dr. B. De Monte. 7 and 8-30 a.m., Masses; 5-30 p.m. Evening Service.

Holy Name, Wodehouse Road.—Clergy: The Jesuit Fathers. 6 a.m.; 7 a.m.; 8 a.m.; 9 a.m.; 6-30 p.m.

Garrison Church.—St. Joseph's.—Colaba—Chaplain, Rev. D. Ll. Lloyd-Thomas, M. A. Oxon:—Sunday, 8 a.m. Mass and Sermon; 6-30 p.m. Service of Benediction. Week-days. Mass at 7 a.m.

S. Ann's, Byculla.—Clergy: The Jesuit Fathers Vicar: Rev. Father Hutmacher, S. J. 6-30 a.m.; 7-30 a.m.; 8-30 a.m., 6-30 p.m.

Rosary Church, Mazagon. Vicar: Rev. M. X Gomes.—7 and 9 a. m. and 5-30 p. m. Sunday Services.—Week days 7 and 7-30 a.m.

Gloria Church, Mazagon.—Vicar: L. C. Pera. House of Mass, 5-30, 7 and 9 a.m. Benediction, 6 p.m.

Holy Cross Church, Lower Parel—Clergy: Rev. P. E. Saldanha and J. A. Gomes. 6 a.m., Mass; 8 a.m., High Mass, 6 p.m., Benediction.

Church of N. S. de Salvacao, Dadar.—Vicar: Rev. Thomas Henrigues. 6-45 and 8 a.m., Low Masses.

Cavel Church (Our Lady of Health). Vicar: Rev. M. D'Sa.—Mass 7 and 8-30 a.m.

Church of St. Francis Xavier, Dabul (Borrow's Lane), Girgaum Road.—Vicar: Rev. Fr. J. N. Coutinho.—5, 5-30, 6-30, 7-30, 8-30, 9-30 and 10-30 a.m., Masses; 6 p.m., Benediction.

St. Teresa's Chapel, Girgaum Tram Terminus.—Chaplain: Rev. D. Remedios.—6-30 a.m., and 7-30 a.m. (Children's Mass); 8-30 a.m.; 5-30 p.m., Evening Service.

Mount Mary's Chapel, Bandra Hill. Bandra.—9-30 a.m., Mass.

Chapel—Our Lady of Dolours. New Sonapur—Chaplain Rev. Daniel X. Fernandes, 7 a.m., Daily Mass; and on Sundays, 6 and 8 a.m. with Benediction of Blessed Sacrament.

PRESBYTERIAN.

Church of Scotland (St. Andrew's Church), Apollo Street. Fort.—Chaplain: Rev. J. Cameron. 9-30 a. m., Joint Morning Service; 6-30 p. m., Evening Service. Psalm 113. Hymns: 88, 237, 95.

United Free Church of Scotland, Waudby Road.—Minister: Rev. A. S. Crichton. 9-30 a.m., United Service in St. Andrew's Church; 5 p. m. Sunday School and Bible Classes; 6-30 p. m., Evening Service. Preacher: Rev. A. S. Crichton. Special Collection on behalf of the Bombay Tract and Book Society. Psalm, 23. Hymns, 297, 339, 429.

Amroli Presbyterian Church (in connection with the U. F. C. of Scotland,) Girgaum Back Road, near the Girgaum Post Office.—Minister: The Rev. M. B. Nikambe.—Morning Service (English) 8-30 a.m. Preacher Rev. Dr. Machichan, D.D., L.L. P.; Evening Service (Marathi); 4-30 p.m. Preacher: Rev. M. B. Nikambe.

METHODIST.

Taylor Memorial Methodist Episcopal Church, Clare Road, Byculla. Pastor: Rev. C. B. Hill 8 15 p. m., Sunday School; 9 30 a. m., Morning Service at 7-30 a. m. Evening Service, 8-30 p. m. Men's Social Hour.

Wesleyan Church. Colaba Causeway.—8-30 a. m. Preacher Rev. R. O. Jenkins; 6-30 p.m., Preacher: Rev. R. O. Jenkins; 5 p.m., Sunday School; 9 to 10 p. m. Social Hour. Institute open every evening in the week.

Wesleyan Church, Victoria Gardens.—10 a. m., Preacher: Rev. R. O. Jenkins; 6-30 p.m. Preacher Mr. G. Bennett; 5 p.m., Sunday School.

Bowen Memorial Methodist Episcopal Church Lansdowe Road, Apollo Bunder—Pastor: Rev. A. N. Warner. 11 a. m. Morning Service; Subject—"Examine yourselves whether ye be in the Faith." 6-30 p. m., Evening Service. Subject—"The Nature and importance of Christian Education." 9-45 a. m. Sunday School.

BAPTIST.

Bombay Baptist Church (opposite the Post Office Middle Colaba)—Minister Rev. H. E. Barrell 9 a. m. Morning Service, (Rev. H. E. Barrell); 6-30 p. m. Evening Service. (Rev. H. E. Barrell.) 5 to 6 p. m. Sunday School.

THE annual dinner of the Gurkha Brigade will take place at the Grand Hotel, Trafalgar Square, on Thursday, June 13, General Sir R. Sale-Hill, K.C.B., in the chair. Officers intending to be present should communicate with the Honorary Secretary, Mr. H. M. Hales, 9 Pall Mall, London, S.W.

COULD NOT REST FOR INTENSE ITCHING

Sore Places on Arms. Scabs Formed then Came Off, Leaving a Raw Spot. Tried Cuticura Ointment One Night. Next Morning Skin Smooth. Cured by Cuticura Remedies.

"About two years ago, sore places began to come on my little boy's arms. They looked just like the scabs left after vaccination. A scab would form on top of the sore spots and then come off, leaving a raw spot underneath. I tried various remedies, but he didn't get any better. The poor child could not rest for the intense itching. I took him to the doctor who said he had eczema. He said it would take a long time to cure him, and that his fees would be too dear for me. Then I tried a little Cuticura Ointment. As soon as I put it on, it relieved the itching pain and he had the first sound sleep he had had for a week. So I got a tablet of Cuticura Soap and a box of Cuticura Ointment. The scabs started to peel off and there was new skin underneath, whereas with the other remedies I had u[illegible] when the scab came off it left a raw pla[illegible] "Wh[illegible] I tried [illegible] much s[illegible] the rou[illegible] After I[illegible] Soap a[illegible] is now [illegible] tell yo[illegible] Cuticura Remedies [illegible] (Signed) Mrs. L. M. Griffiths, 108, Radford Road, Coventry, England, May 22, 1910.

Cuticura Remedies are sold throughout the world. Depots: London, 27, Charterhouse Sq.; Australia, R. Towns & Co., Sydney; India, B. K. Paul, Calcutta; So. Africa, Lennon, Ltd., Cape Town, etc.; U. S. A., Potter Drug & Chem. Corp., Sole Props., Boston. Post-free, Cuticura Book on the skin.

MR. WM. ROBERTS, OF 4, VALE ROAD, RHYL, WALES, WHO SAYS:—

"I was dreadfully ill for nine months with backache and bladder troubles. It was only by lying flat on my back that I could get relief. I suffered with gravel, too, and it was difficult to relieve the bladder.

"My body swelled to a great size, and the doctors said I should have to be tapped.

"This was my condition at the time I began with Doan's Backache Kidney Pills. To my great relief they brought the water away naturally, and the dropsical swellings gradually went down. My back, too, became easier and stronger."

"That was some time ago, and from that day to this I have kept well. (Signed) William Roberts."

Dropsy usually shows itself first in puffy pouches below the eyes, then it swells the ankles, wrists and limbs. Next it goes in the hollow places, the chest or abdomen. It used to be considered a mysterious disease, but is known now as a symptom of kidney trouble. The kidneys should rid the body of about three pints of water every day, and if they are not doing this duty, the water remains in the body. Where it collects a swelling appears, and pressure on it leaves a white dent.

Doan's Backache Kidney Pills cure dropsy by stimulating the kidneys to action, and the surplus water is then carried off in the urine. If any of these stubborn swellings appear, begin using Doan's Pills without delay.

Rs. 2 per bottle; 6 for Rs. 10-8-0; all dealers.

DOAN'S MEDICINES, P. O. Box 20, Bombay.

GENEROUS OFFER.

The Proprietors guarantee Kaminia Oil to cure dandruff, Stop Falling Hair or Itching Scalp or Money Back.

But Kaminia Oil is more than a cure for dandruff—it will make hair grow on any head where the hair bulb is not altogether dead.

And we want every reader of the Gazette to know that Kaminia Oil is the most delightful hair dressing in the world. It is so pleasant to use, and its effect is so invigorating and refreshing, that it pleases everybody.

The woman of Paris, are as a rule, beautiful and keep beautiful, and a careful English observer who has travelled much claims that their beauty is due to their knowledge of how to keep their hair luxuriant, which they do so by using a superior hair tonic.

Many English and Indian women are as wise as French sisters, and that is why Kaminia Oil, the quick acting and greatest of all hair restorers and tonics, is now having such a tremendous sale in India.

Kaminia Oil is sold by leading druggists everywhere and in Bombay. At Tomson and Co., Kalbadevi at Re. 1-0-0 per bottle. V. P. P. extra. Please see that you get Kaminia Oil and no substitute.

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ANGLO-INDIAN DRUG AND CHEMICAL CO.,

Jumma Musjid, BOMBAY.

INDIA IN PARLIAMENT.

THE NEW CAPITAL.

In the House of Lords on Tuesday, March 26, the Duke of Devonshire, in the absence of Earl Curzon of Kedleston, asked the following questions of which the noble earl had given notice to the Secretary of State for India, in the following terms:—When he proposes to introduce the Government of India Bill dealing with the transfer of the capital of India to Delhi, and cognate matters. Whether it was the case, as announced in the "Times" of Feb. 7, that the Law Officers of the Crown had come to the conclusion that for the creation of a Governorship for the Presidency of Bengal it is inadvisable to rely upon the Charter Act of 1853, and further that under the entirely altered circumstances of to-day, it is inexpedient to base this important change upon an Act passed sixty years ago when the East India Company was still in power. Whether, as announced in the "Times" of March 20, it has now been determined to proceed to the Bengal changes by means of executive notification; and, if so, what is the reason for the change of attitude, and whether the Law Officers, of the Crown have changed their opinion. By what means it is proposed to provide for the creation of Executive Councils for Bengal and for Behar and Orissa; and with what subject the Government of India Bill may be expected to deal.

The Marquess of Crewe: I must first express my regret at the absence of the noble earl who puts the questions and at its cause. I trust it will not be long before he is here in his usual activity again. ("Hear, hear.") I will answer the questions in the order in which they stand. I think in view of various circumstances it will not be convenient to the House that the Government of India Bill dealing with the transfer of capital and other matters should be introduced before Easter, but I propose to introduce it as soon after Easter as possible. In the second and third questions the noble earl asks, on the authority of the "Times," whether the Law Officers of the Crown came to a certain conclusion in regard to the creation of Governorships, and whether the Law Officers of the Crown changed their opinion later with a corresponding change of attitude on the part of the Government. In reply I have to say that I know nothing whatever of the circumstances alleged in the question to have occurred. So far as I know there is no foundation for the statement that there has been any change of attitude on the part of his Majesty's Government. We always intended to proceed with the changes by way of declaration so far as they could properly be so proceeded with. As a matter of fact, the declaration of the Secretary of State in Council and the proclamation setting up the new provinces were published in India on the 23rd inst., although, for some reason, I do not understand the announcement of publication does not appear to have been made in the London Press. Then the noble earl asks by what means we propose to proceed for the creation of executive councils for Bengal and Orissa. The Bengal Council exists already under the two Acts of 1833 and 1853 and members of the Council have already been appointed. Councils for Behar and Orissa will be brought into being by a clause in the Bill about to be introduced. In his last question the noble earl asks with what object the Bill may be expected to deal. One clause vests the new Governor of Bengal with the same rights, duties, functions, and immunities as are now enjoyed by the Governors of Bombay and Madras. It is obviously right that he should be placed in the same position as to responsibilities as the Governors of the two other Presidencies. Another clause of the Bill enables Legislative Councils to be established in provinces administered by Chief Commissioners, the effect as a regards Assam being that this new province, which has already enjoyed the benefit as part of Eastern Bengal and Assam of a Legislative Council, will not lose that privilege, but will retain it. Then there are a certain number of consequential repeals which have to be made and this, I think, exhausts the list of subjects with which the Bill will deal.

Viscount Midleton: Can the noble marquess make any statement as to the probable cost of these administrative changes, and can he give any estimate as to the expense of changing the site of the capital to Delhi?

The Marquess of Crewe: I greatly doubt whether at this period it is possible to arrive at a close estimate of the probable cost of the creation of the new headquarters at Delhi. The matter, I know, has been mentioned by the Viceroy, in addressing the Legislative Council; but I fear that I shall not be able to give the House any figures, even of an approximate character, as to the probable cost of setting up the new buildings.

INDIAN POLICE.

In the House of Commons on Monday, March 25 Mr. Stanier asked the Under-Secretary of State for India: Whether the Government are now able to give the result of the inquiry into the question of allowing police officers in India to retire on full pensions after twenty-five years' service; and, if so, what has been settled.

Mr. Stanier also asked: Whether any reply has been sent to the petition of the Indian police as to relief from the block in promotion; and if he can give the reply.

Mr. Montagu: In reply to these two questions, I have at present nothing to add to the answers given to the two similar questions of the honourable member on July 31 last. The Government of India have, however, been asked to expedite their inquiry, and the Secretary of State expects to receive their report within the next three months.

INDIAN STATE RAILWAY CONTRACTS.

On Tuesday, March 26, Mr. Morton asked the Under-Secretary of State for India, whether a contract for the construction of twelve bridges for the Indian State Railways had been given to a foreign firm; and, if so, would he say why this had been done.

Mr. Montagu: A contract for one bridge, for the Oude and Rohilkhund Railway, consisting of twelve spans, has been placed with an American firm. This course was adopted after a full consideration, in view of the discrepancy, twenty-six and a half per cent., between the foreign and the lowest British tender. Tenders were invited by advertisement.

Mr. Hunt: May I ask whether the hon. gentleman knows if the foreign firm was subsidised by its Government or by one of the American trusts?

Mr. Montagu: I do not know. Tenders were invited by advertisement, and the lowest tender which our expert advisers thought fulfilled the conditions of the contract was accepted.

In reply to further questions, Mr. Montagu said:—It is not intended to practise the doctrine of Protection at the expense of the Indian taxpayer. The policy of the Government is to get for India the cheapest goods suitable for India in the cheapest market.

THE SANITARY COMMISSIONER.

Mr. Hogge asked the Under-Secretary of State for India: Whether there is any intention to appoint a separate sanitary commissioner to the Government of India, or whether it is intended to continue the temporary arrangement whereby the Director-General of the medical service is at present doing the work in addition to his own.

Mr. Montagu: The answer to the first question is in the affirmative. Certain questions regarding the functions and position of the Sanitary Commissioner are under consideration. As soon as they are decided the appointment will be made.

EXPENDITUEE ON EDUCATION.

On Wednesday, March 27, Col. Yate asked the Under-Secretary of State for India: If he will state what is the total amount to be expended on education in India this year; and how much of that is to be devoted to education for domiciled Europeans and Anglo-Indians.

Mr. Montagu: I presume that by "this year" the hon. and gallant member means the financial year 1912-13. The revised estimate of educational expenditure is £3,068,000. That is the total of imperial and provincial expenditure under the specific head "education," but does not include expenditure on buildings, or expenditure met from local funds or municipalities. I hope shortly to be able to give details as to the allocation of the sum.

FOREIGN CONTRACT.

On Thursday, March 28, Sir William Aitken asked the Under-Secretary of State for India: Whether a contract for about 2,000 pairs of wheels and axles for the East Indian Railway has been given to a foreign firm; and, if so, will he say why this has been done.

Mr. Montagu: The East Indian Railway Company recently placed an order with a foreign firm for 1,200 wheels and axles, because the tender was very considerably below the lowest British tender.

THE IMPERIAL CROWN.

Mr. MacCallum Scott asked the Under-Secretary of State for India: Whether he is prepared to receive representations on the subject of the guardianship of the crown made for his Majesty at Delhi; and whether, considering it is to be paid for by the Indian people, the Indian Government would be willing to consider the possibility of its being housed and guarded in one of the chief Indian cities, with the object of ultimately finding for it a home in the new capital of Delhi.

Mr. MacCallum Scott also asked: Whether it has been decided that the crown made for his Majesty the King on the occasion of the Durbar is to be kept in future in this country; and whether the cost was defrayed by moneys provided from the Indian revenue.

Mr. MacCallum Scott, in a further question on the same subject, asked: Whether the appropriateness of conserving in India, the crown made for his Majesty the King on the occasion of the Durbar was discussed by his Majesty's Government; what were the views on the subject of his Majesty's representatives in India; and will he publish them, in view of the interest in that country in the ultimate fate of this crown jewel.

Mr. Montagu: My hon. friend will perhaps allow me to answer his three questions together. After full consideration and consultation with the Government of India, it has been decided by the Secretary of State in Council that the Imperial crown, worn by his Majesty at Delhi, shall be kept in this country, and his Majesty has been pleased to direct that it shall be exhibited with the regalia in the Tower of London. I may add that one of the most important considerations which led to this decision was the constitutional objection to taking any course which might be construed to provide separate regalia for India, and to derogate from the acceptance of the fact that the King of England is crowned Emperor of India, when he is crowned in Westminster Abbey.

"606" AND CANCER.

Professor Ehrlich's Experiments.

Professor Dr. Paul Ehrlich, the celebrated scientist, had the courtesy to receive me writes the "Daily Mail" Correspondent, from Berlin on Mar. 29, at the Royal Prussian Institute for experimental therapeutics at Frankfort-on-Main, and to discuss the present phase of his latest achievements, and particularly his improved "606" (the cancer specific arrived at after 605 unsuccessful experiments).

Professor Ehrlich states that he has already been overwhelmed with applications for his cancer treatment from all parts of the world. "I am glad to take this opportunity," he said, "of emphasising in the most positive form the utter impossibility of gratifying such appeals at his time. Many come from cancer victims in the last stages of the scourge. They express pitiful readiness to try our 'cure,' even in its purely experimental stage, no matter how deadly the consequences might be. We cannot, of course, give heed to requests of this kind. Patience on our part, as well as on the part of sufferers, is and must remain the watchword for a long time to come. "We are still confining experiments exclusively to rats and mice. How soon it will be expedient to risk the administration of the specific to human beings it is utterley impossible to say. The compound of eosin and silenium which we are now employing must, in fact, be modified before its application to human cancer can be tried with safety.

"Professor von Wassermann, of Berlin, and I, who are collaborating, are determined to avoid such distressing mistakes as occurred in the case of the discovery of tuberculin. We intend to prevent, as far as lies in our power, repetition of events such as those caused by over haste in the employment of Professor Koch's celebrated remedy."

Professor Ehrlich was still more reticent regarding his "improved 606," which will be called "Neo-Salvarsan." He said, "Here, too, we are not entirely beyond the experimental stage. We want positive evidence of at least 10,000 treated cases before putting the improved drug on the market. Dr. Schreiber, of Magdeburg, who had the earliest results, and has since had the most comprehensive experiments with '606,' feels sufficiently convinced of the efficacy of 'Neo-Salvarsan' to make formal announcement of it at an early meeting of an important German medical society.

"Our enemies, both at home and abroad, are so eager and so active that we have adopted the tactics of proceeding slowly and talking cautiously, in order to place as few weapons as possible in their hands."

THE WEATHER.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, April 12.

Several thundershowers have occurred in Bengal, but elsewhere weather has been dry The largest amount of rain recorded is one inch at Narayanganj. The weather is feebly unsettled in the extreme north, and conditions, are becoming favourable for thundershowers along the Hymalays and in the South Peninsula.

Forecast:- No important change.

BOMBAY DAILY WEATHER REPORT FOR THE 12th OF APRIL.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Friday, the 12th April, 1912, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded. Humidity is in defect in the north-east Punjab. Temperature during day is above the average at Multan and Ambala.

The United Provinces.—Skies are clear. The air is damper than usual in the eastern districts. Temperature is normal.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded. The usual amount of moisture is present in the air. Day temperature is in excess at Jacobabad; night temperature is also above the average in Sind and at Jaipur.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Cloud has increased and skies are now heavily clouded in some places. The moisture in the air is either equal to or below the average. Day temperature is above the average at most stations; night temperature is normal or in excess.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are clear. Humidity is normal or in defect. Temperature is normal.

The Konkan.—Skies continue lightly to moderately clouded. The moisture in the air is slightly above the average in north Konkan. Temperature is normal.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded. The air is drier than usual. Maximum temperature is in excess in the north Bombay Deccan.

General Remarks.—Nearly half an inch of rain is reported from Colombo. Cloud has increased and skies are now heavily clouded in Cutch and in the central parts of Kathiawar.

A few thunderstorms are possible in the south Bombay Deccan.

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The reading of the barometer at the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 32° F. and for Calcutta standard at 8 a.m. (local time) 12th April, was 29·985 inches. The height of Observatory barometer cistern above zero of the tide gauge at Apollo Bunder is 5 feet. The height of tide in the stream above zero of the tide gauge was 11 feet at 8 a.m. (local time). The temperature correction for a mercurial barometer, supposing the reading to be 30·00 inches and that of the attached thermometer 80 deg. F. will be 14in. and this will be higher or lower by 01 inch for each 4 degrees. In the case of the aneroid no temperature correction is required. Should the height of barometer cistern either mercurial or aneroid above zero of tide gauge be different from 47 feet, it will read higher or lower by 01 inch for each 11 feet. The readings above are distinct from those given in the daily weather report to which different corrections have been applied.

H. A. ARMSTRONG,
Meteorologist, Bombay.

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THE "LONDON GAZETTE."

War Office, March 26.

Regular Forces.

Commands and Staff.

Col. H. P. Shekleton, C.B., from the Half-pay List, to be an Assistant Adjudant and Qrmr.-General (March 13.)

Col. E. G. T. Bainbridge, a General Staff Officer, 2nd grade, is advanced to the 1st grade (March 16).

Maj. Lord Marcus, D.S.O., Sussex Yeomanry, to be Aide-de-Camp to General Sir O. W. H. Douglas, Inspector-General of the Home Forces (March 1).

Cavalry.

4th (Queen's Own) Hussars—Lieut. N. O. Laing to be Capt. (March 1.)

14th (King's) Hussars—Superny. Capt. E. J. Bridges is restored to the establishment (March 1).

Royal Regiment of Artillery.

Serg.-Maj. A. E. Farrow to be Lieut. (District Officer) (March 27.)

R.H. and R.F.A.—Maj. C. R. Newmann is seconded for service on the Staff (March 15); Capt. G. O. Boase is seconded for service on the Staff (March 9). The following Superny. Capts. are restored to the establishment:—W. MacO. Burden (March 12); W. S. Brancker (March 17)

R.G.A.—Lieut. J. W. Marsdon is seconded while studying the Japanese language (Jan. 20).

Foot Guards.

Scots-Guards—Lieut. A. R. Orr is seconded for service on the Staff (March 8).

Infantry.

Buffs (E. Kent Reg.)—Lieut. N. S. Hart is seconded for service on the Staff (March 9)

Northumberland Fusiliers—Capt. S. C. Birch is placed temporarily on the Half-pay List on account of ill-health (March 12).

R. Warwickshire Reg.—Capt. H. C. Hart is seconded for service on Staff (March 9).

Devon Reg.—The name of Lieut. Reginald C. Wrey is as now described, and not is stated in the "Gazette" of March 22.

R. Irish Reg.—Capt. M. S. E. Welsh to be Maj. (March 12).

S. Wales Borderers—Maj. E. C. Purchas is placed on retired pay (March 26).

Cameronians (Scottish Rifles)—Capt. A. R. MacAllan to be Adjutant (March 13).

Worcestershire Reg.—Superny. Capt. R. A. C. L. Legget is restored to the establishment (Feb. 14); Capt. R. A. C. L. Legget retires on retired pay (March 27).

Hampshire Reg.—Capt. H G F Frisby is seconded for service as an Adjutant of Territorial Infantry March 4.

Prince of Wales's Volunteers S. Lancs. Reg.—Capt. E. C. Trousdale, D. S. O., retires on retired pay March 27.

King's R.R.C.—Lieut W. D. Barber is seconded for service on the Staff March 9.

Manchester Reg.—Superny. Lieut. A. F. Thomas is restored to the establishment Feb. 28.

Princess Louise's Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders.—Lieut. J. L. G. Irvine is seconded for service on the Staff Feb. 24.

Prince of Wales's Leinster Reg. R. Canadians—Sec. Lieut. L. W. Purchas resigns his commission March 27.

R. Munster Fusiliers—Capt R. E. M. Pakenham retires on retired pay March 27.

Army Pay Department.

Maj A. E. Mangles, Staff Paymaster, to be Lieut. Col March. 25.

Maj. E. D. Harvest, Staff Paymaster Half-pay List, is placed on retired pay March 25.

Memoranda.

Col. A. J. Abdy, C. B., on completion of the tenure of his appointment in command of the R. H. and R. F. A. in South Africa, is placed on the half-pay List (March 11).

Brev. Col. E. G. T. Bainbride, from Buffs (E. Kent Reg.), to be Col. (March 16).

The following Lieut-Cols., Indian Army to be Cols.—Brev. Col. R. H. Ewart, D. S. O. (May 2, 1911; A. B. C. Williams May 3, 1911; F. J Fowler D. S. O. May 6, 1911; C. M. Crawford June 3 1911 W. S. Marshall June 20, 1911; W. A. Oswald June 29, 1911; J. A. H. Woodward June 30, 1911; Sir Rollo E. Grimston Aug. 13, 1911; J. Fisher Aug. 29, 1911; T. H. Harjy Sept. 25, 1911 C. V. Mainwaring Oct. 25 1911 F. A. Hoghton Nov. 12, 1911; N. G. Woodyatt Nov. 12, 1911 C. A. Fowler Jan. 1.

Lieut. F. F. Tarver, Half-pay List on completion of a period of five years on the Half-pay List, is retired (March 16.)

The following Native Officer, Indian Army, is granted the hon. rank of Captain on retirement Risaldar Major Muhammad Saiyid Khan, Sardar Bahadur, 1st Duke of York's Own Lancers Skinners Horse Aug. 16, 1911.

Special Reserve of officers Cavalry.

6th (Inniskilling) Dragoons—J. M. Graham, to be Sec. Lieut (on probation) March 27).

Royal Regiment of Artillery.

R. F. A.—Cadet K. W. Power, from the Dublin Univ. O. T. C., to be Sec. Lieut. (on probation) (March 27.)

Infantry.

6th Batt. R. Fusiliers (City of London Reg.)—Sec Lieut. (on probation) the Hon. R. E. T. M. Noel is confirmed in his rank.

3rd Batt. Lincolnshire Reg.—P. G. Whitefoord to be Sec. Lieut. (on probation) (March 27).

Lancs. Fusiliers—Sec. Lieut. (on probation) J. S. Paulson is confirmed in his rank.

3rd Batt, R. Scots Fusiliers—C. A. Bethell, late Cadet, Glenalmond Coll. O. T. C., to be Sec. Lieut. (on probation) (March 27.)

3rd Batt. S. Wales Borderers—Sec. Lieut. (on probation) M. C. Morgan is confirmed in his rank.

4th Batt. Cameronians (Scottish Rifles)—R. F. J. de Merindol to be Sec. Lieut. (on probation) (March 27).

4th Batt. Prince of Wales's (N. Staffs. Reg.)—Sec. Lieut. J. Chichester resigns his commission (March 27).

3rd Batt. Connaught Rangers—J. H. Kennedy to be Sec. Lieut. (on probation) (March 27.)

4th Batt. R. Dublin Fusiliers—Capt. K. C. Weldon, R. Dublin Fusiliers, to be Adjutant (March 12.)

6th Batt. Rifle Brigade (Prince Consort's Own)—Capt. and Hon. Maj. S. Morland resigns his commission, and is granted permission to retain his rank and wear the prescribed uniform (March 27).

Channel Islands Militia.

R. Militia of the Island of Jersey.

3rd or S. Batt. (L.I.)—I. Fairweather to be Sec. Lieut. (March 7).

Admiralty, 26th March.

In accordance with the provisions of Order in Council of 18th October, 1909—Lieutenant Hugh Edward Holme has this day been placed on the Retired List at his own request.

The undermentioned Surgeons have been promoted to the rank of Staff Surgeon in His Majesty's Fleet:—William Rhodes Harrison James Arthur Thompson, M.B., B.A. Dated 9th June, 1910. George Deane Bateman Donald Ponts Chapman William Nichols Blatchford Dated 21st November, 1910 Frederick Cock Dated 23rd November, 1911.

Admiralty, 27th March.

In accordance with the provisions of Order in Council of 29th June, 1895—Lieutenant Joseph Man has this day been placed on the Retired List, with permission to assume the rank of Commander.

Admiralty, 29th March.

In accordance with the provision of His late Majesty's Order in Council of the 28th March, 1903—Lieutenant Frederick Hamblin has this day been placed on the Retired List. Chief Gunner George Edward Casley has this day been promoted to the rank of Lieutenant in His Majesty's Fleet. Gunner Walter Charles Yates has this day been promoted to the rank of Chief Gunner in His Majesty's Fleet.

Royal Marine Artillery.

Major Gerald Robert Poole, on return from the Seconded List, becomes supernumerary to the establishment. Dated 29th March.

Commission signed by the Lord Lieutenant of the North Riding of the County of York. Major the Honourable John Dawnay, D. S. O., of Rustom, Wykeham, York, to be Deputy Lieutenant. Dated 20th March.

Commissions signed by the Lord Lieutenant of the County of Suffolk.—Lieutenant-Colonel the Right Honourable Sir Savile Brinton Crossley, Bart, K. C. V. O., of Somerleyton, Lowestoft, Suffolk; Colonel the Honourable Henry William Lowry-Corry, of Edwardstone Hall, Boxford, Suffolk; and Commander Frederick Charles Ulick Vernon-Wentworth, R. N., of Blackheath, Friston, Saxmundham, Suffolk to be Deputy Lieutenants. Dated the 27th day of March.

GEORGE GRAY

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This ease in play was bemoaned by one of his opponents, who said that in making his own comparatively small breaks he had to use the long rest and the short rest, and to walk about five miles around the room, backwards and forwards, from one side of the table to the other!

As may be imagined, to possess such nerves young Gray is temperate in the matter of drink, and on this subject he thus expresses himself:—

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1,200	(804 and 269 off the red), v. E. Diggle, Nottingham, Jan. 5 and 6, 1911.
1,318	(1,314 off the red), v. E. Diggle, Nottingham, Jan. 6 and 7, 1911.
1,340	(330 off the red), v. J. Duncan, Cardiff, Jan. 28, 1911.
1,402	(*1,335 off the red), v. E. Diggle, at Manchester, Feb. 7, 1911.
†1,576,	v. G. Nelson, at Southampton, March 1 and 2, 1911.
12,198	(unfinished), v. Harverson, at Holborn-hall, March 11, 1911.

*Red ball record (445 consecutive shots).
†Break record.
‡1,620 off the red ball, 540 consecutive shots; red ball record.

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WILL FORMS of different kinds.

EN PASSANT.

Had some far-sighted Official or Citizen, having the advantage of influence, and the gift of organisation, seriously taken up the question of suburban expansion a matter of twenty years ago, or even at a somewhat later period, the generation of to-day would have been educated to the idea of residing beyond the limits of Bombay, and one would have heard less about the cost of living as now obtaining especially as it relates to house-rent. But unfortunately, there was only one leading thought, viz., that of reclamation which created in turn a kind of fetish for living exclusivrly in the Fort, with the result that ownership of house property is confined to the Capitalist, the majority of folk having a mere tenant's interest in Bombay which is anything but conducive to the higher ambitions of Citizenship. The present condition of life among Europeans resulting from the constant change of residence is one of restlessness. The placid air of the home, as we know it in the old country, is rare in domesticity here, and there is little wonder our children so often become unsettled in spirit when flittings are constant and localities everchanging. The majority of British born people probably spend twenty years in India. There are scores of them now in Bombay, and not one owns a square yard of property. The present rent bill of the majority of these, capitalised would have given them a house of their own, if not a surplus besides, had facilities been afforded and pressed home when they first settled down out here. The land was more available and cheaper but isolated acquirement and development meant a life in the wilderness. Man is naturally a social animal, and in this country solitude is something like purgatory. Had, however, a Tata come forward with a town planning scheme 20 years ago, cleared an area, laid out roads, arranged for water and sanitation and provided for a recreation park there would have been the commencement of suburban colonisation which might have revolutionised the domestic life of the European, especially he of moderate means. During the past few days it has been realised that Government is now alive to some such idea. Unfortunately it has come at the end of the career of a Governor who, above all his predecessors in his exalted office, has realised one of the crying necessities of the time, and would have seen the thing through. His speech at the recent function at Andheri, indicates that he is convinced on the feasibility of healthy and attractive suburban settlements, and it is hoped that encouragement will be specially given to the domiciled European community where the needs are great. The question of a building scheme is not altogether new, for something about ten years ago a small body of Europeans took up the matter seriously, and went so far as to approach the authorities to grant them land for the purpose. They received discouragement rather than any promise of help and the idea was stifled at its inception. In these days of puff and patronage it is difficult for anyone out of the swim (as the saying goes) to be taken seriously, and so it happened with the small party who were prepared to stake their all to back up their convictions. At least this is the impression I formed from the story as I heard it.

The Bombay Trades Association has long cherished the idea that one of its members might eventually be honoured by a seat in the Legislative Council, a privilege its sister Institution in Calcutta, has enjoyed for many years. It might seem from the address of the retiring Master (recently reported in the "Gazette") that the present position of the local Association named does not, however, warrant the concession as he speaks of the necessity of a further building up before there is justification. But expansion in the European Trading world of Bombay cannot be anticipated to any great extent if this is what may be inferred from the address in question. A large and representative roll of members, in the ordinary course of things, form the primary factor of influence in every Association. Apart from this consideration, however, and taking into account the relative importance of Bombay with Calcutta, it might seem that no reason exists why the greater honour should not follow other civic distinctions that are here and there attached to leaders in the Trades of this City. Calcutta, to take another view, stands in a somewhat unique position with regard to her trading firms by the retention of personal interest, as opposed to the more heterogeneous status of joint stock proprietorship, which has descended from generation to generation endowing them with that air of respectability and importance attached to old-established concerns at home. Raskins, 'or Bathgates, Smith Stanistreet, or numerous others that could be mentioned, are historic in the annals of Calcutta and have retained private proprietorship throughout their careers. When a concern becomes a Public Company, it loses much of its glamour with the public. A mere manager will never stand quite in the same light as a Proprietor. Independence in the latter is a badge of importance that cannot be ignored. Whether facts like that inferred materially affect present day conditions cannot be decided, but there is no doubt that the Proprietors of leading firms in Calcutta forty years, or so, ago were a force to be reckoned with in the Civic administration of the town, and justly demanded representation in the Councils of the Province.

The questions touched upon in the retiring master's address almost exclusively affected the interior economy of Trade management and call for no comment from the public aspect. One of the exceptions is the brief remark on Railway accommodation as touching the discontinuance of an intermediate class of conveyance. I must confess ingnorance on this score, indeed, from a cursory glance at an out-going Mail train of the G.I.P. Ry. the other day I was rather struck by the spick and span appearance of a Compartment labelled "Intermediate" the occupants of which seemed to be well dressed Europeans.

In these times (harder perhaps for the moderately paid white man than for any other class) a decent and reserved compartment is much to be desired. But perhaps a greater need is more comfort and attention for third class native passengers who are now too often relegated to little better treatment than would be afforded to packs of animals, a matter that has on several occasions been the subject of questions in the house. For even apparently well organised Railway Companies are not equal to emergencies, though such emergencies are as constant and recurring as the annual round of native holidays and festivals that give often rise to them. We have it by quotation of the Governor from a recent report on Plague investigation that Eastern Bengal and Assam are comparatively free from Plague a fact attributed to some extent to the more cleanly and careful habits of the people there than those we are accustomed to in folk of these parts. The Bengalee is admittedly a man of clean habits as natives go. Any one paying a visit to villages, even in the most out-of-the-way part of Bengal, is at once struck with the air of kelter, as also the cleanliness of attire be it scant or profuse. A bit of "slumming" (and I must own a partiality to the craze) raises wonder that disease is not more prevalent than it is in Bombay. A few offenders have recently been prosecuted for littering the streets with paper, a very mild offence compared with the much more common practice (even in respectable localities and by respectable people) of throwing refuse, generally decomposing matter, in the public road. Gullies between rows of houses in every part of the town are in a constant state of filth. The extenuating factor as far as the executive of the Municipality is concerned is an undermanned Health Department which prevents constant supervision. It might be consistently asked how many of the Commissioners themselves take any trouble to look into matters affecting the localities for which they are respectively elected. The Bombay Sanitary Association would benefit to a great extent by direct help from representatives of the several sections in the City, who would, in turn, more fully vindicate their honourable position in the roll of Civic dignitaries if they could influence the common people to respect those laws of Hygiene which are so necessary for the general health of the town. Had this been done in the near past there might have been no necessity for the Association at all.

LE TATILLON.

ALLEGED ASSAULT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, APRIL 12.

Bhupnarain, head clerk, Public Works Department, Lahore. and Bhag Singh, Sub-Inspector of Police, are on trial under Sec. 330, I. P. C. before Mr. Fergusson, Additional District Magistrate it is alleged for having caused serious hurt to a boy servant of Bhupnarain on suspicion that he had stolen a missing necklet of Bhupnarain's son. The boy is lying in the hospital.

THE FAMINE.

Relief in the Panch Mahals.

THE Collector of the Panch Mahals has submitted the following report on the progress of relief operations in this district during February 1912:—

Condition of the people.—The condition of the people continued satisfactory. The general health, too, for reasons explained in previous reports, was on the whole satisfactory. Only in a few cases the long daily tramp to the work caused a slight falling off in condition. The medical staff on famine duty has been further strengthened during the month partly because of the concentration of the workers on big works and partly because the epidemic season is drawing near and preventive measures have to be adopted.

Mortality.—In spite of small-pox having appeared in parts of Halol and Jhalod, the death rate was blow normal in these as in other parts of the district.

Public works.—The number of public works at end of the month was 19 as against 17 on the last day of the previous month.

The number on the last day on the Godhra-Lunawada Railway was 116.

The percentage of work done by the majority of the workers was 93 to 100 of the Panch Mahals reduced task and the wages earned by them were nearly the maximum. Only in this district, specially in Dohad and Jhalod, the Bhils seem unable to do anything like the full task for metal-breaking. They are active and excitable people, and they cannot go on sitting for hours hammering away at the metal. The management on these works was satisfactory.

There is no marked increase in the number of residential workers, though all possible endeavours are made to persuade the people to reside on works. As stated before, at places people on account of the daily trips to work and back seem to be getting fagged out. In some cases they march ten miles and back daily yet cannot be persuaded to live on the work.

Village works.—The number of works open on the last day of the previous months was 18 with an attendance of 9,295. During the month under report 11 works were opened and 8 closed, leaving a total of 21 at the end of the month. The attendance on these works on 24th February 1912 was 12,595. Thus public and village works combined, the number of workers on the last day of this month (24th) was 47,883, as compared with 41,066 in the previous month.

Gratuitous relief.—Relief is given in villages at their homes to really destitute people, inferior village servants, Falia patels and their dependants, to dependants of workers and for a few days to those workers who are certified unfit for work, till they regain their strength. The number on the last day of the month was—

Godhra	16,628
Kalol	10,057
Halol	5,064
Dohad	3,156
Jhalod	1,992
Total	36,897

The system of distributing dole bi-weekly to the people in the shape of grain works satisfactorily. Every aval karkun and Circle Inspector has orders to be present in at least two villages in a week in their respective charges at the time of distribution of dole and thus supervise the quantity as well as the quality giveb. No complaints have been received till now. The patels in the district get an extra remuneration of Rs. 3 a month.

Crime.—The figures under this head as compared with those of the corresponding month in 1911 show an increase of 6 in Godhra, 5 in Shehra, 1 in Dohad, 3 in Jhalod and none in Kalol. This increase in crime was not of a serious nature. Out of the total (11) cases in Jhalod, there were a few of cattle-lifting and maize stealing, but this was by gangs from across the borders. A dacoity near our borders was reported during the month. The persons looted were British subjects of Dohad Taluka, but the offence took place within the limits of the Alirajpur State, and the offenders were also from that State. The Political authorities in Central India are again being requested to guard their borders by regular patrol parties. All possible measures are being taken to prevent crime, and the police are doing good work.

Immigration.—Excepting a few of the surrounding Native States subjects attending our works, no other immigration was noticeable during the month. Their number also has decreased considerably, as all the States concerned have opened relief works of their own, and workers are drafted there. As our works are better managed and afford more facilities, a few of these Native States subjects still elect to join our works and, for reasons already reported in the previous month, they are admitted.

Private charity and charitable funds.—No charitable funds were locally raised during the month. Petty donations of clothes and cash were received from different quarters. Relief Committees have been formed in some talukas, and they have submitted their proposals to the Famine Relief Committee in Bombay, who are sanctioning their proposals and sending funds as available. From the donation of Rs. 3,000 received from His Highness the Raja of Rajpipla, arrangements are being made at his request to open a cattle camp at Godhra.

The condition of cattle is now getting worse. Grass is freely given on tagai to agriculturists. The Railway Company have now arranged to give trucks to merchants from this district, But their rolling stock is limited, and there are many calls on them from many districts. Their is an abundant supply of grass already purchased by the people of this district beyond Dohad. But they do not get trucks in sufficient number. Government grass is only intended for the plough cattle of agriculturists. But there is a large number of other cattle to be saved, and if the present state of things continue with all our efforts, the cattle mortality is bound to go up.

Fodder crop is still being raised in river an tank beds from tagai which is freely distributed.

CHOLERA AT NASIK.

The Collector of Nasik, reports:—"I have the honour to report that cholera has broken out in Nasik city from the evening of the 31st March and that 32 cases have occurred there till the 3rd instant. Four cases are also reported from Trimbak, a place frequently visited by Hindu pilgrims. I therefore request that early steps may kindly be taken to warn intending pilgrims through District Officers."

CHEATING RAILWAY COMPANY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, APRIL 12.

Babu Rakhal Das Bose, well-to-do shopkeeper and house-owner of Allahabad, has been sentenced by Joint Magistrate to three months' rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 150 for cheating E. I. Railway by travelling between Allahabad and Howrah on halves of second class return tickets which had been previously used by other persons. Accused has been released on bail pending appeal.

RADIO-MEDICINAL NATURAL WATER.

"Arabella."

In all parts, specialists, doctors and hospital nurses have tested the value of "Arabella" as a preventative and cure in cases of Chronic Constipation, Indigestion, Gout, Liver and other disorders of the functionary organs. Some hundreds of reports have been received from M.D.S. similar to the following:—Yorks. "I found from a personal trial of Arabella Water very great satisfaction. It was effectual, without unpleasant effects, and upon the whole, superior to any other medicinal water I have taken." Leeds. "I think Arabella water is a most efficient aperient water; acts quickly and quietly. I prescribe and use it." Radio-Activity is not found in any other water, and there is no doubt that it is this activity that renders "Arabella" so invaluable by the immediate beneficial results obtained in its use. No irritation, purging or inconvenience is experienced by its action. It ensures against appendicitis. At all Chemists and Stores.

SPORTING NEWS.

AGA KHAN HOCKEY.

Medical College vs St. Xavier's College.

This fixture was the most interesting of the first round of matches and a large number of local college students gathered on the Marine Lines ground to witness the contest. Some good play was displayed by both sides in the beginning and until within fifteen minutes of the closing of the game a draw was expected by the crowd. Towards the end the Medicals put on speed and played with admirable combination. The score which stood one goal all was soon changed 2 to 1 and another rapid goal soon game the Medicals against 1 Xavierities one. This was the score when time was whistled and the winning team was deservedly cheered.

Though the score was three to one the game was scientific and the beaten team were quite worthy of their opponents. The pluck and dash with which both sides played made the game all the more enjoyable from the spectators' point of view and thhe "passing" and "nursing" were of no mean order.

The teams were composed as follows:—

Medicals:—Goal; Turner; backs; H. Easdon and Hildreth; half-backs: Newland, Beverage, and Gartridge; forwards; James Doyle, Easdon, Rose and De Souza.

Xavierites:—Goal: Mody; backs; Athaide, and Kamat; half-backs; Domnik, Palf, and Driver; forwards; O'Shea, Ciriaes, Wadia, Kamat and Barron.

TOURNAMENT TABLE.

Parsi Pioneers "B" ...Bye	
Young Parsi H. C. Poona Bye	
Real Instituto Luso-Ind. Bye	
Bombay Gymkhana ...Bye	
14th Hussars ... ...Bye	
2nd Dorset Regiment...Bye	
Grant Medical College ...	Medicals.
St. Xavier's	
2nd Cheshire Regiment ...	2nd Chesh. 20
B. E. S. Old Boys	
Parsi Pioneers "A" ...	
Cyclists' Hockey Club ...	
Rising Star Sporting Club..	Royal Warwicks.
Royal Warwickshire Regt	
Hornets I. B. Institution Bye	
Pioneers H C. ... Bye	
Combined Poona Hky C Bye	
R. G. A. Colaba ... Bye	
M. A. O. Aligarh ... Bye	
Bombay Police ... Bye	

ELTON CUP.

The following is the result of the draw:—

Luso-Italiano Hockey C...Bye	April 17th	April 20th	Apl. 24th
Y. M. C. A. Juniors "B"...Bye			
Byculla Hockey Club......Bye	April 18th		
Parsi Pioneers ....Bye			
St. Xavier's Club....	April 15th		
B.E.S. High School.			
Mary's School ....Bye	April 19th	April 22nd	
Y. M. C. A. Juniors "A"...Bye	April 16th		
Panchgani B. H. School...Bye			

YACHT CLUB RACES.

The following races will be sailed to-day:—

"A" CLASS HANDICAP RACE—Sails at 3-20 p.m.

Name of Boats.	Time Allowances on Course. M. S.	Entered by
Turquoise	35 23	Messrs I W Stokes & J F Preston
Melody	24 43	Officers R A
Eileen IV	Scr	J F Watson Esq & Major Matter
Isca	37 37	Dr E Faulkner

Course:—Committee Vessel—S Karanja port—N Karanja port—Committee Vessel N Karanja port—Committee Vessel—Length 12·95 miles—Time-limit 6-45 p.m.

"B" CLASS HANDICAP RACE.—Sails at 3-10 p.m.

Name of Boats.	Time Allowances on Course. M. S.	Entered by
Trixie.........	8 37	Maj Dobbs & Capt MacIvor
Erin	8 37	Messrs M F G Sander and Magill
Lylie.........	8 37	Messrs D Fraser and R E Fischer
Antelope	23 58	Officers Warwickshire Regt

Course:—Committee Vessel—N Karanja starboard—Mark Buoy starboard-Committee Vessel—Mark Buoy port—Committee Vessel—Length 11·51 miles—Time-limit 6-45 p.m.

"C" CLASS HANDICAP RACE.—Sails at 3 p.m.

Name of Boats.	Time Al'ances on course M. S.	Entered by
Ferella	16 58	Dr B K Goldsmith
Coralie	8 5	Lt-Col N Kirby, R E
Maud	8 53	Officers R E
Mavourneen	Scr	Newman Taylor Esq
Millie	10 30	Messrs. Chapman and Tweddle
Curlew	6 28	Messrs A S Orr and H R Pilcher
Swallow.........	12 7	A S Folkes Esq
Cricket	16 58	T S Gregson Esq
Marie Louise......	16 58	K MacIver Esq
Anna	21 1	Officers H M's Mint
Jean	11 19	C W Beadel Esq
Jenny Wren	6 28	D Blythe Esq

Course: Committee Vessel—Mark Buoy Starboard—S Karanja Starboard—Committee Vessel. Then the short course. Length 9·07 miles. Time-limit—6-45 p.m.

METRE CLASS HANDICAP RACE—Sails at 2-50 p.m.

Name of Boats.	Time Allowances on Course M. S.	Entered by
Maya.........	......	V T Janson, Esq
Corrie.........	......	J B K Macbeth Esq
Neita	......	D. Blythe Esq

Course: Cee Vessel—Sunk Rock port—Mark Buoy port—Cee Vessel—N Karanja Starboard—Mark Buoy Starboard—Cee Vessel.—Length 13·23 miles.

BANGALORE POLO.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BANGALORE, APRIL, 12.

The finals in both Polo Tournaments were played this afternoon. In the Handicap Tournament the 2nd Sappers and Miners beat the 7th Hussars by 4 goals to 5 goals and in the Novices Tournament the 7th Hussars beat the 20th Deccan Horse by 8 goals to 1. The result of the Novices was entirely unexpected but superior cattle of the Hussars told at the early stage of the game. The Cups were presented by Mrs Aubrey Jones and the officers of the 7th Hussars were "At Home" to a large company.

WIN FOR THE KUAR SAHIB.

It will afford much pleasure to the many friends of that good sportsman, the Kuar Sahib of Patiala to know that His Highness long run of bad luck at Calcutta and Bombay has taken a turn by his winning the Sydney Cup in Australia with his new purchase Saxonite, bought through Mr. Tom Scott for the Viceroy's Cup.

FOOTBALL.

RUGBY.

The Harlequins, who had been badly beaten at the Old Deer Park, Richmond, just before Christmas, had their revenge in their last match of the season at Twickenham on March 23, when they defeated the Old Merchant Taylors by 1 goal (5 points) to 0; Old Leysians beat Richmond, at Richmond, by 1 goal and 2 tries (11 points) to 0; London Welsh beat Old Alleynians, at Dulwich, by 2 goals and 1 try (13 points) to 2 tries (6 points); Newport beat Blackheath. at Newport, by 1 goal, 1 dropped goal, 1 penalty goal, and 2 tries (18 points) to 1 dropped goal and 1 try (7 points); Cardiff beat Gloucester, at Cardiff, by 2 tries (6 points) to 0; Pontypool beat Neath, at Pontypool, by 3 goals and 2 tries (21 points) to 1 goal and 2 tries (11 points); Cheltenhem beat Clifton, and Cheltenham by 2 tries (6 points) to 1 goal (5 points); Bristol beat Bath, at Bath, by 2 goals and 2 tries (16 points) to 1 goal and 2 tries (11 points); Devonport Albion beat Swansea, at Devonport, by 2 goals (10 points) to 0; Nosthampton beat Old Edwardians, at Northampton, by 2 goals and 4 tries (22 points) to 1 try (3 points); Headingley beat Liverpool, at Headingley, by 1 goal and 7 tries (26 points) to 2 tries (6 points); Sale beat Manchester, at Manchester, by 3 tries (9 points) to 1 try (3 points); Glasgow Academicals beat West of Scotland, at Glasgow, by 1 dropped goal and 4 tries (16 points) to 0; Watsonians beat Jed Forest, at Edinburgh, by 1 goal and 1 penalty goal (81 points) to 0; Selkirk beat Edinburgh Academicals, at Edinburgh, by 1 goal and 1 try (8 points) to 1 goal (5 points); the Royal Engineers (Chatham) beat the Old Charltonians, in the final round of the Kent Cup, at Blackheath, on March 23, by 2 goals, 1 penalty goal, and 4 tries (25 points) to 0.

Wales beat France, at Newport on March 25, by 14 points to 8.

ASSOCIATION.

The match between Scotland and England at Hampden Park, Glasgow, on March 23, ended in a drawn game, each side having scored 1 goal.

The result of the matches in the League Championship were as follows:—Blackburn Rovers 3 goals, Bradford City 1. at Blackburn: Everton 1, Preston North End 0, at Everon, Newcastle United 4, Notts County 1, at Nottingham; Bolton Wanderers 1, Shefield Wednesday 0, at Shefield; Sunderland 1, Woolwich Arsenal, 0, at Sunderland; Middlesbrough 1, Sdeffield United 1, at Middlesbrough; West Bromwich Albion 1, Manchester City 1, at West Bromwich; Tottenham Hotspur 2, Aston Villa 1, at Tottenham; Manchester United 1, Liverpool 1. at Manchester; Bury 1, Oldham Athlethic 1, at Bury.

The results of the matches in the Second Division of the League were as, follows:—Burnley 3 goals, Bristol City 0, at Bristol Chelsea 3, Huddersfield Town 1, at Huddersfield Derby County 2, Stockport County 0, at Derby Wolver-hampton Wanderers 2, Bradford 0, at Bradford Hull City 1. Gainsborough Trinity 1, at Hull Barnslay 0, Leicester Fosse 0, at Barnsley Birmingham 4, Clapton Orient 0, at Birmingham Fulham 7, Leeds City 2, at Fulham Blackpool 2, Notts Forest 0, at Blackpool Glossop 5, Grimsby Town 2, at Glossop.

The results of the matches in the Southern League were as follows:—Queen's Park Rangers 2 goals, Northampton 1, at Park Royal; Millwall 1, Swindon Town 0. at New Cross; Plymouth Argyle 3, Crystal Palace 1, at Plymouth; New Brompton 3, Coventry City 3, at Gillingham; Brentford 1, Brighton and Hove Albion 1, at Brendford; West Ham United 6, Bristol Rovers 2 at Upton Park; Watford 3, Leyton 2, at Watford; Exeter City 1, Stoke 1, at Exeter; Southampton 3, Luton 2, at Southampton; Norwich City 3, Reading 1, at Norwich.

Towaley Park beat the Civil Service in the Southern Amateur League, at Honor Oak, on March 23, by 2 goals to 1; Oxford beat Ealing, at Ealing, by 3 goals to 1.

The New Crusaders beat Ramsgate St. George's in the final round of the Kent A.F.A. Cup, at Dartford, by 7 goals to 0.

The annual match between teams drawn from the Royal Navy and Army was played at Portsmouth. The result was a win for the Army by 4 goals to 1.

The 1st batt., South Staffordshire Regt., beat the Royal Eng. at Gibraltar, on March 23, in the semi-final round for the Governor's Cup by 2 goals to 1. The winners will meet the Royal Garrison Art in the final round on Saturday next.

Everton beat Woolwich Arsenal in the League Championship, at Everton, on March 27, by 1 goal to 0. Fulham beat Bradford in the Second Division of the League, at Bradford, by 2 goals to 0.

West Ham United beat Brentford in the Southern League, at Brentford, by 2 goals to 1.

Kent (F. A.) beat Surrey (F. A.), at Kingston-on-Thames, by 7 goals to 1.

HOCKEY.

England beat Ireland, at Beckenham, on March 23, by 10 goals to 3. The ladies' international match between Scotland and Ireland, at Glasgow, ended in a win for Scotland by 3 goals to 1.

The 2nd batt., Royal Sussex Regt., beat the 1st batt. Gloucestershire Regt. in the Army Tournament at Woking on March 26, by 1 goal to 0.

ATHLETICS.

Oxford and Cambridge tied in the annual athletic sports held at Queen's Club on March 23, each University winning five events. Heavy rain fell during the morning, and during the first few events but the track was surprisingly fast, and in very good order. Some remarkable racing was seen by a fine crowd, who, despite the bad conditions, had gathered in expectation of some fine racing. They were rewarded by seeing one of the finest meetings of recent years. One record was equalled, while another was beaten, both by the same runner, D. Macmillan who equalled his own record of 10s. in the 100 yards, and beat the standing record of 49 3-5 s. accomplished by W, FitzHerbert (Cambridge) in 1896 in the quarter-mile by one-fifth of a second. Further, there was a fine long jump by H. S. O. Ashington, who cleared over twenty-three feet, a distance not accomplished since G. C. Vassall cleared 23 ft. 5 in. in 1899. The race for the three miles between E. Gawan-Taylor and C. H. A. Porter, both of Oxford, was also most exciting to watch.

MOTOR-CAR BANDITS.

Murders and Robbery Near Paris.

Paris, March 25.

THE third and most atrocious of the series of outrages by the bandits who are terrorizing Paris and the neighbourhood in stolen motor-cars was perpetrated this morning. At 8-30 a. m. a new 40 h. p. motor-car, which had recently been purchased from the De Dion Bouton firm by a Colonel Comte de Rouge, had reached the Forest of Senart, near Villeneuve Saint Georges, some 12 to 15 miles from Paris on its way along the highroad to Nice, where it was to be delivered to the purchaser. The new motor-car, which bore the number 179 W. I., and of which the limousine was painted blue and yellow, was in charge of a driver of the De Dion Bouton Company named Celestin Mattine, 32 years of age, and beside him on the box sat another young driver, 18 years of age named Cerisol, in the service of the purchaser, Comte de Rouge.

When the car had reached a point just beyond Montgeron, one of the first stations on the P. L. M. railway line from Paris to Fontaine bleau and the south, the two drivers observed a placard warning them to slow down as the road had just been repaired. There were likewise two heavily-laden wagons standing just in front. The moment the car had stopped a tall dark man, who stood in the middle of the road, waved his handkerchief. At once three other men sprang out of the forest, one of whom covered with a revolver the drivers of the two heavily-laden wagons, while the other two approached the motor-car and began to fire at the two drivers, shouting. "It's your motor we want." One of the drivers, Mattine, fell dead from his seat, shot through the heart. The other, Louis Cerisol, endeavoured to protect himself with his hands, which were struck by four bullets. As he saw that the robbers continued to fire he feigned death, dropped to the ground, and lay there without moving.

The four men promptly jumped into the car and made off, firing a few shots behind them as they disappeared. The wounded driver hurried to Montgeron and gave the alarm. Telephone messages were sent to Corbeil and to Parsi giving a description of the stolen car and of the robbers. Meanwhile the two wagoners arrived at Montgeron, bringing with them the dead body of the murdered driver Mattine.

OUTRAGE AT CHANTILLY.

A hue and cry was speedily raised, and the police were everywhere on the track of the stolen car. But it managed only too well to include pursuit. Its occupants had still grimmer work in hand. Two hours later, at 10-30, they arrived with the car at Chantilly, on the other side of Paris, and between 35 and 40 miles from the scene of the first outrage. It is not yet known what route they took. They may have travelled through the Forest, of Vincennes and passed without entering Paris through Pre Saint Gervais and Pantin and, after getting on to the Senlis road, have proceeded through the Forest of Chantilly to their immediate destination. At Chantilly in any case, they arrived about 10-30, and drew up in front of the local branch of the Societe Generale Bank in the Place de l'Hopital. It had been noticed that a well-dressed young woman had been waiting for some time in front of the bank as if expecting their arrival. By this time the criminals appear to have been joined by two more men, so that there were four inside the motor-car and two outside. Four of the men at once entered the bank, which they found in charge of a cashier named Trinquier, 27 years of age and a young clerk named Legendre. The robbers at once shot them down. Trinquier was killed on the spot; Legendre succumbed to his wounds ten minutes later. A third employee of the bank received a bullet in the shoulder but is not dangerously wounded. A fourth took refuge in the courtyard as two bullets whizzed past his head.

The robbers promptly seized all the cash in the till amounting to about F. 40,000 (£1,600) in bank-notes and gold as well as some securities. They then rushed out entered their stolen car and fled at full speed by way of the Rua de Paris and the Avenue de la Gare in the direction of Paris. The sound of the shots in the bank had alarmed the neighbours and a hue and cry was raised. But the robbers from the windows and the box of the car kept up an intermittent fire at any one who followed them or stopped to look at them. Fortunately they did not hit any one but a shop window was broken by a bullet and a horse was wounded. The whole thing occupied five minutes. It is stated that while the tragedy in the bank was proceeding one of the robbers, who carried a carbine stood sentry at the door.

FURTHER CAREER OF THE MURDERERS.

On the way to Paris, some 20 miles off, the blue and yellow car was sighted at Epinay-sur-Seine at about 11 o'clock. A little later it was reported to be on the Pontoise road. At Asnieres the police were already on the look-out, and two policemen on bicycles sighted the car in the Place Voltaire and gave chase. Something had evidently happened to the tire and it was going slowly. Near the railway it stopped altogether, and the six criminal leaped down and in a twinkling had scaled a fence between them and the line. Two passenger trains were passing at slow speed through the station of Asnieres at the time one in the direction of Paris. As the bandits at once disappeared, it is thought that they must have climbed on to one of the trains. The station-master tried to get into telephonic communication with Paris, but 35 minutes elapsed before he could get connexion, and of course, it was then too late.

The Paris police soon had news of the crimes and their sequel, and at all the entrances to the city, as well as at all the railway stations special bodies of detectives and policemen were posted, hitherto without result. At Saint Lazare Station, indeed, a ticket-collector seems to have recognized among the crowd a man named Carouy, who is believed to be a member of the gang which is being sought but he failed to detain the man.

The car which the criminals abandoned at Asnieres has been identified as that which they stole near Montgeron. The number on it had not been obliterated or altered. One of its left windows had been smashed by a revolver shot when the robbers first attacked it in the Forest of Senart, and there were several bullet marks on the panelling. Inside the police found two greatcoats, in the pockets of one of which were 15 cartridges with nickelplated bullets. In the pocket of the other coat were 11 Winchester rifle cartridges.

RECENT CRIMES.

Three men named Bonnot, Garnier, and Carouy are wanted in connexion with previous motor-car crimes which have been perpetrated during the past winter. They are supposed to be members of a gang of nine or ten criminals, some of whom, it is thought, may have been concerned in the crimes of this morning.

The Societe Generale has offered a reward of £4,000 for any information that may lead to the arrest of the highwaymen.

"GAZETTE OF INDIA."

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, APRIL 12.

ARMY DEPARTMENT.

Major Wimberley becomes Cantonment Magistrate in Central India.

Major Burn, Cantonment Magistrate, has one year's leave.

Lieut.-Colonel Greany, I. M. S. retires from the service.

Lieut.-Colonel Pease is appointed Commandant, the Punjab Light Horse.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT.

Captain Willis, R. E., Deputy Mint Master, is granted six months' leave.

Sinkinson, Assistant Traffic Superintendent, N. W. Railway, resigns the service.

B. B. and C I Railway will undertake a detailed survey of Bodelichota-Udaipur Railway on 2 feet 6 inches gauge.

Draft rules under Indian Explosives Act are notified in Gazette for public criticism, which will be taken into consideration two months hence.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

Mr. H. Wheeler, C. S., is confirmed as Home Secretary, Captain C. H. Fleming, I.M.S., joins the Jail Department in Burma.

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

Rev. P. G. Levy is appointed Probationary Chaplain on Calcutta Establishment.

ALLEGED TRESSPASS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, APRIL 12.

A European youth was placed to-day before the Chief Presidency Magistrate on a charge of living at Viceroy's European Band Sergeant quarters without permission. The Magistrate directed the accused to be detained till the rising of the Court.

FOREIGN CABLES.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION

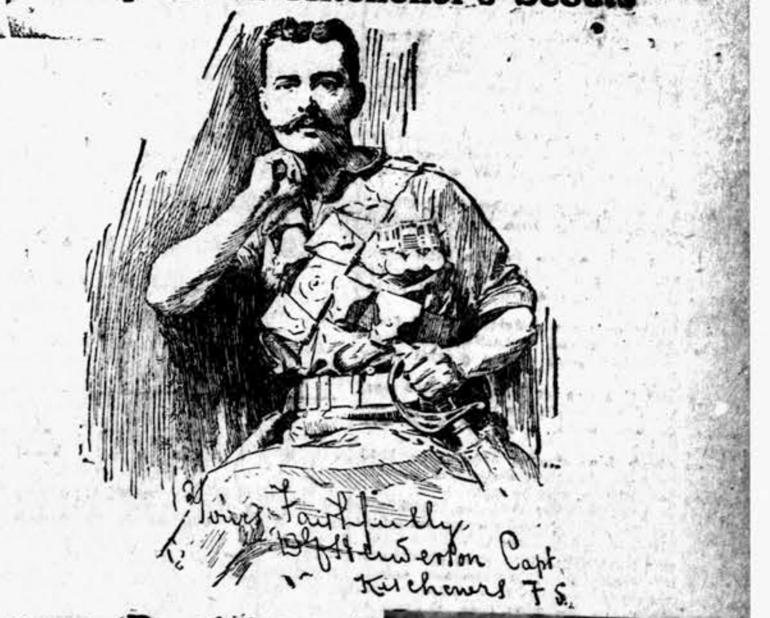
Great Britain.	Continent of Europe.	America.	Australia.	China.	Africa.
Via Teheran Perfect.	Via Teheran Perfect.	Via Brest Perfect.	Via Penang Perfect.	Via Penang Perfect.	Via Aden Perfect.
Via Turkey Perfect.	Via Turkey Perfect.	Via Valentia Perfect.	Via Amoor Perfect.	Via Amoor Perfect.	Via Cadiz Tene riffe Perfect.
Via Suez Perfect.	Via Suez Perfect.	Via Direct Cable Perfect.	......	Via Bhamo Interrupted.	Via Lisbon St. Vincent Perfect.

Latest dates of Foreign Messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m. of the 12th April, 1912.

(Difference in Longitude allowed for.)

Via	Latest Dates. D.	H.	M.	Time Occupied in Transmission Hrs.	Mts.
Turkey......	11	9	20	25	6
Teheran ...	12	13	...	1	15
Suez.........	12	2	15 p.m.	...	41

A Captain in Kitchener's Scouts



Nervous Breakdown, Paralysis—

The *master* force which conquered the most perilous afflictions and enabled him to endure amazing hardships, says Captain Henderson, is *derived entirely from Phosferine.* Exposed by his adventurous life to an extraordinary series of misfortunes, from being disabled in action, to sunstroke, enteric fever, and paralysis of the legs, this gallant officer was yet able, *entirely owing to the aid of Phosferine,* to leave the hospital and fight through to the end of the Boer War! Under blows which make men reel and fall, Captain Henderson was so upheld by the vitalising and bracing qualities of Phosferine, that actually on his return home he was robust and vigorous enough to win *four* military *prizes in one day,* including the famous Victoria Cross Cup!

Cured with Signal Success.

Captain D. E. Henderson, 1, Marino Avenue, Clontarf, Dublin, writes:—"During the late Boer War, I had a severe shock from lightning, and an injury to the spine through my horse being killed in action and rolling on top of me. In India, some years previously, I had an attack of sunstroke, and was five months in hospital with Enteric Fever. These troubles told upon me, and ultimately resulted in a complete nervous breakdown when in Pretoria. I was admitted to hospital when I had lost the use of my legs. I was treated for neuritis and sent out only partly cured, and then started taking Phosferine systematically and regularly. The benefit I received was marvellous; in two months time I was back in the field and fought right through until the end of the war. Owing to a great financial loss, which preyed on my mind, I had a second breakdown, and the doctor told me that I would probably be *paralysed for life.* I thought again of Phosferine, and after using it about three weeks my strength gradually returned and the frightful depression and weakness left me. The proof of which is that, in the military sports, I won *four prizes in one day,* including the Victoria Cross cup."—July 14, 1911.

PHOSFERINE

THE GREATEST OF ALL TONICS

A PROVEN REMEDY FOR

Nervous Debility	Neuralgia	Lassitude	Backache
Influenza	Maternity Weakness	Neuritis	Rheumatism
Indigestion	Premature Decay	Faintness	Headache
Sleeplessness	Mental Exhaustion	Brain-Fag	Hysteria

and all disorders consequent upon a reduced state of the nervous system.

The Royal Tonic

Phosferine has been supplied by Royal Commands

To the British Royal Family
H.I.M. the Empress of Russia
H.M. the King of Spain
H.M. the King of Greece
H.M. the Queen of Roumania
H.M. the Queen of Spain
H.I.M. the Dowager Empress of Russia
H.I.H. the Grand Duchess Olga of Russia
H.R.H. the Grand Duchess of Hesse
The Imperial Family of China

And the Principal Royalty and Aristocracy throughout the world.

Price in Great Britain: Bottles, 2/9 & 4/6. Sold by all Chemists, Stores, &c.

The 2/9 Size contains nearly four times the 1/1½ size.

PROPRIETORS—ASHTON & PARSONS, LTD., LONDON, ENGLAND.

Wholesale Agents

Messrs. J. A. KIRKBRIDE & Co., 60, Tamarind Lane. BOMBAY.

The food that enjoys the universal recommendation of medical men.

¶ For use during illness and convalescence.

¶ For weakly infants and overgrowing children.

¶ As a supplementary food in cases of malnutrition, and in all cases of dyspepsia and impaired digestion.

Benger's Food

is soothing and comforting, when other foods cause pain. It is the most easily digested of all foods, but is not pre-digested.

A full descriptive booklet may be obtained post free on application to BENGER'S FOOD LTD., Otter Works, MANCHESTER.

Benger's Food is sold in tins by Druggists, etc., everywhere.

ROWLAND'S FOR THE HAIR MACASSAR OIL

Preserves, Beautifies, Restores, and strengthens, the hair and prevents it falling off or turning grey. Especially suited for ladies' and children's hair. It closely resembles the natural oil in the hair which Nature provides for its preservation; the want of it causes baldness. Golden colour for fair hair. Sizes, 3s. 6d., 7s., 10s. 6d. (equal to 4 small), and 21s. Of stores, chemists, hairdressers, and Rowland's, 67, Hatton Garden, London.

FAVOURITES OF ROYALTY

ALL THINGS are now dated from the time of the great Coronation Durbar and however popular they were before that historic event there is no doubt that henceforth the proved merits and high class finish of the

DAIMLER, FIAT, AND WOLSELEY

Motor Cars as used by H. I. M. The King-Emperor, H. E. The Viceroy and all the principal Ruling Chiefs of India have placed these cars in the front rank far in advance of other Motors.

Full particulars of 1912 models from the SOLE AGENTS.

THE BOMBAY MOTOR CAR CO. LTD.
11, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE,
BOMBAY.

SUPPLIERS OF MOTOR CARS BY APPOINTMENT TO
H. E. LORD HARDINGE.
Viceroy and Governor-General of India.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The B. I. S. N. Co's steamer Baroda, 1898 tons, Captain H. Macleehland arrived in harbour yesterday from Busreh via Karachi, with a general cargo.

The steamer Dorington Court, 2863 tons, Captain J. M. Wilson, arrived in harbour yesterday from Portsaid in ballast.

The B. I. S. Co's Torrilla, 3188 tons, Captain E. G. Carre, arrived in harbour yesterday from Mauritius, with a cargo of sugar, and 4 cabin and 82 deck passengers

The steamer Zamora, 2328 tons, Captain J. Ewan, arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta with a cargo of coal.

The B. I. S. Co's steamer Pundua 2126 tons. Captain J. F. Downing arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta via Coast ports, with a general cargo and 3 deck passengers.

The Anchor Line steamer Scindia, 3253 tons, Captain W. Kelso, arrived in harbour yesterday from Glasgow via Liverpool, with a general cargo and passengers.

The P. and O Co's steamer Mantua, 5,905 tons, Captain F. W. Vibert, arrived in harbour yesterday from London with mails, a general cargo. and passengers.

The Rubattino Line steamer Pulcevora, 1345 tons. Captain A-de Amezaga, arrived in harbour yesterday from Palermo, with ballast.

The French Mail Steamer Oceanien, 2536 tons. Captain A. Maiges, sailed yesterday for Marseilles with a general cargo and passengers.

The steamer Southville, 2265 tons, Captain G. Hoir, sailed yesterday for Marseilles and Genoa, with a general cargo.

The steamer Pagenturm 3159 tons, Captain A. Fischbeck, sailed yesteday for Calcutta with the same bottom cargo.

The Anchor Line steamer Circassia 4326 tons, Captain C. F. Osborne, sailed yesterday for Marseilles and Liverpool with a general cargo and passengers.

The steamer Perlak, 1102 tons Captain D. G. Armtrong sailed yesterday for Rangoon with a general cargo.

The Royal Indian Marine Steamer Minto Commander G. N. Forteath, R. I. M. sailed for Muscat on Thursday.

MEN-OF-WAR & ROYAL INDIAN MARINE SHIP.

R I M S Dalhousie......Comdr Finnis..................R I M

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—April 12.

Braunfels..............3559 Ottmann ....W & A G & Co
Baroda..................1898 McClelland ....M M & Co
Dalemoor ....2574 Bruhs ....W & A G & Co
Daylight ship ....3599 Anderson ......Standard Oil Co
Dorrington Court....2863 Wilson ....W & A G & Co
Gymerie.................2598 Cassck..........................G H Essaji
Islami...........2545 Goode ...N F...N F...Bo & P S N Co
Koala .... 360 McLarin.......11-3.......K N & Co
Karima ....3362 Beame ....W & A G & Co
Landaura...........2157 Woodget..........................M M & Co
Linga..........957 Rothwell ..Karachi ....M M & Co
Mystic.................. 2431 Cain ....W & A G & Co
Mantua....................5905 Vibert ....P & O Co
Nardfarer ....2397 Olsen ....K N & Co
Nadir ....2041 Ellis..................................T M & Co
Pentakota...............2209 Stewart ....M M & Co
Pandua...................2126 Downing ....M M & Co
Polcereva................1345 Amagaza ....R Line
Shirley...................2192 Stone.....................T Morrison & Co
Shah Jehan ....2635 McBean...........................Shah S N Co
Saifi .... 565 Morin...............................Arab S N Co
Shirala...................3397 Gun-Cunningham...Calcutta... ... M M & Co
Salsette..................2392 Lewellin ....13-4... P & O Co
Scindia....................3253 Kelso ....W & A G & Co
Tynesider ....737 Thomson ......Arab Steamers Co
Torilla.......................3138 Carre ....M M & Co
Varzin ....3368 Tadsen...A'werp ..15-4...Volkart Bros
Zambesi ....2115 Ferguson ....T M & Co
Zamora........................2328 Ewan ....T M & Co

VESSELS IN DOCK.—April 12.

VICTORIA DOCK.

3 Sardegna..........3229 Mattina......Genoa .. ..15-4... R Line
5 Majidi ....1857 Watson ....Genoa........ Bo & P S N Co
6 Bombay Maru...3098 Nogachi....19-4...N Y Kaisha
7 Habsburg ....2116 Siberich .....Trieste...16-4... A L S N Co
12&13 City of York.......5003 Wilson .. Karachi ..15-4 K N & Co
15 Santhia ....3353 Roberts ....M M & Co
16 Somali ... .2550 Kason ....A S & Co

H W P D

Ponani ....552 Fakeera .....Bhownagar...12-4... Bo S N Co
Sabarmati ....524 Ahmed ....Bo S N Co

M W D D

Okara....................3439 Motti......Calcutta ...M M & Co

ARRIVALS.

Apr.	Vessels.	Commanders.	From
11	Pulcevera	Amezaga........	Palermo Mar 22
12	Baroda	McClechlan......	Busrah Mar 28
	Dorington Court	Wilson	Portsaid May 27
	Zamora	Ewan	Calcutta Apl 1
	Torilla................	Carr	Mauritius Apl 1
	Pundua	Downing.........	Calcutta Mar 14
	Scindia	Kelso	Liverpool
	Mantua	Vibert	London Mar 22

DEPARTURES.

Apr.	Vessels.	Commanders.	Destination.
11	R I M S Minto ...	Forteath........	Muscat
12	Dumra..............	Morrisson	Karachi
	Oceanien............	Maye	Marseilles
	Circassia	Osborne	Liverpool
	Perlak	Armstrong	Rangoon
	Pagenturm.........	Fischbeck	Calcutta
	Southville	Hoir	Genoa &c
	Oceanien............	Mayes	Marseilles

The following vessels began to load yesterday:—
Steamer Polcevera, for China, &c.
" Dorrington Court, for Hamburg, &c.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The B. I. S. N. Co's s. s. Chupra left Gibraltar on the afternoon of the 10th instant.

The Anchor line s. s. Elysia left Liverpool for Bombay on the evening of the 11th instant.

The Austrian Lloyd s. s. Semiramis, from Trieste, left Aden on the 11th instant and is due near on the 16th instant. at 2 p. m. The same Co. s. s. Persia. left Trieste on the 10th instant and is due here via Karachi about the 2nd May.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR J. W. HAWES, V. D., COMMANDING.

Bombay, 13th April.

129 Practice—Sunday 21st instant.

No. 1 and 2 Companies will fire two series from the 10 inch B. L. Guns at Malabar Battery.

Parade outside the upper entrance gate to Government House at 10.a.m.

Dress—Khaki and Helmets.

130. Parades—Saturday 20th instant. 10 inch B. L. Gun drill at Malabar Battery.

Parade outside the upper gate to Government House at 5-30 p.m.

Dress—Khaki and Helmets.

125. Arms return of—Members in possession of Arms, and Accoutrements are requested to return them to Head Quarters at an early date.

128. Prize Distribution—The Annual Prize Distribution and dance, will be held in Town Hall on Wednesday, 24th April 1912, at 9-30 p. m.

Admission by Ticket only.

Members of Corps are entitled to free tickets of admission for two ladies and one gentleman.

Extra tickets for a gentleman or lady Rs. 2 each. Tickets can be obtained from Head Quarters.

Members are requested to take their tickets before 12 noon on the 24th April.

All members should wear Uniform Mess Dress or Khaki and Forage Caps.

133. Leave.—The following member is granted leave of absence from 1st May 1912 to 15th November, 2nd Corpl R. Hotz E. E. Company.

E. P. CUDLIP, Capt., R. A.,
Adjutant, B. V. A.

ACCIDENTS AND DISEASES
INCLUDING
SMALL-POX, PLAGUE, ENTERIC FEVER
INSURED AGAINST BY
THE RAILWAY PASSENGERS ASSURANCE COMPANY.
£6 Indian Agents £7
MESSRS. KING, KING & CO.,
BOMBAY
And the North British and Mercantile Insurance Co.'s Offices, 4 and 5 Koila Ghat Street and 100 Clive Street, Calcutta.

GREAT WESTERN HOTEL.
FACING THE SEA.
FORT, BOMBAY.

STANDARD OIL CO. OF NEW YORK,
MARSHALL'S BUILDING,
BALLARD ROAD, BOMBAY;

Brand	Price. Rs. a. p.			
Snowflake 150 deg.	6	0	2	per case
White Rose, 150 deg.	5	12	2	do.
Chester, 125 deg.	4	12	2	do.
Devoes Brilliant 125 deg.	4	8	2	do.
Tiger 125 deg.	4	8	2	do.
Monkey Brand, 125°	4	4	2	do.
White Camelia 125° (in tins) .	3	14	0	per two tins.
Elephant brand 125° (in tins)	3	14	0	do.
do. brand 125° (in bulk)	3	4	0	per 8 gallons.
Camel brand 125° (in tins)...	3	14	0	per two tins.

The Company's Local Agents sell all or any of the above oils at the prices stated. Deliveries of bulk oil on Malabar Hill and Cumballa Hill are made at half an anna extra charge for coolie hire to cover the increased cost of haulage.

All case oil sold by Standard Oil Co. of New York is IMPORTED IN CASES.

Sandra Agent adds one anna to the above prices excepting for bulk.

Cooria and Andheri Agents add one anna and Thana Agent adds 2 1-2 annas to the above prices. Order books supplied gratis on application.

BRASSO
Liquid Metal Polish.
The Best Polish in the Market for brass work and all kinds of Metals.
Obtainable from all shops.
If you have a
MOTOR CAR
keep it bright with
BRASSO
Manufactured only by
RECKITT & SONS,
Hull, England.

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The leading Financial Paper in the East.
COMMERCE
The leading Insurance medium in the East.
COMMERCE
The leading Banking organ in the East.
COMMERCE
The leading Commercial Paper in the East.
COMMERCE
The leading Advertising medium in the East.
A free copy will be forwarded post free on application from any well-known firm.
LARGE CIRCULATION throughout INDIA, BURMA and CEYLON.
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HEAD OFFICE:—
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CALCUTTA.

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THE FILE of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" may be seen at the Office of the MANAGER of "The Empire Ld.," at No. 12 A, Mission Row Calcutta, and the File of "THE EMPIRE" may be seen at the Office of "The Bombay Gazette Ld."

BLUTHNER PIANOS
are considered to be the leading
PIANOS OF THE WORLD
At the Leipsic Conservatorium, the leading and celebrated musical institution of Germany of which Mendelssohn was the first director, nearly
ONE HUNDRED GRANDS
are in constant use.
The extraordinary capacity of these instruments for standing in tune is a feature of very great importance in India. The tropical models of
BLUTHNER PIANOS
may be depended upon to stand with perfect success as they have already stood the test of 25 years, the injurious effects of the extreme humidity and dry heat of India.
SOLE AGENTS.
MARCKS & CO., LTD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** All communications of a literary character should be addressed to the Editor, and all communications regarding Advertisements and Business matters, generally should be addressed to the General Manager. Communications should not be addressed to any individual members of the staff.

Postal letters and covers should be addressed Box 209 General Post Office, Bombay.

The Bombay Gazette.

Saturday, 13th April, 1912.

THE MONEY STANDARD.

THE modern standard is unquestionably that of money, and the cynic's remark that every man has his price, is capable of a wider interpretation than that intended by its originator. The market-value of any individual can be fairly accurately determined during his life-time. He dies "worth" whatever his will is proved at being marked in plain figures up to the very last. Not merely does the law value us as a whole, it also rates us in detail at so much a limb, and assesses heart, mind, feelings, honour, and character in terms of L. S. D. If a motor-bus skids on a greasy road, climbs the pavement, and thrusts a child through a plate glass window, a sympathetic jury will probably award a couple of hundred pounds to the disconsolate parents. When Mr. Smith jilts Miss Jones, she can obtain compensation in direct ratio to the warmth of his former ardour, which thought is an uncomfortable one for faithless swains who have been somewhat too lavish with those emblematical crosses at the foot of their letters. A deceived husband need no longer seek satisfaction by the dubious method of the duel; twelve impartial persons will arrange his little affair for him peaceably and profitably, eliminating the unpleasant elements of danger and uncertainty. The tariff for injuries, mental and physical, is now so high, that a hot temper is an expensive possession. To express one's opinion in vehement and unguarded terms is a luxury which only the rich can afford, and reprisals of actual violence are almost beyond the means of a millionaire. A glance at the law-court reports will convince us how sensitive the world has become, and how very dearly people rate their lacerated feelings. There appears to be practically no limit to the grounds upon which one can ask for, and obtain compensation. There is surely scope in this direction for ingenious people who are troubled with the common complaint of impecuniosity. Might we not, on the principle that time is money, sue our dentist for the hours that we waste in his waiting-room, gazing absently at ancient periodicals and listening to the muffled groans which reach us from the adjacent chamber? We could perhaps demand damages from our rich great-uncle who persists in outliving the allotted span of human life, and so keeps us waiting an undue time for our expected legacy. Our efforts would in all probability be crowned with success; the law, displaying that lavishness which always characterizes a transaction involving the disposal of someone else's money seems to be positively on the look-out for an opportunity to exercise its vicarious generosity.

The commercial value of sentiment, contradictory as the terms appear to be, is, nevertheless, a power to be reckoned with in the market-place. America, a country where one would suppose sentiment to be always purchasable at a price well below par, provides the largest number of profitable customers for those intrinsically valueless relics which the Old World supplies in such quantities. Much of the immense wealth which Americans produce by sheer hard work and brain power goes in the acquisition of objects not necessarily beautiful, but surrounded by the aura of veneration which pertains to the most trifling possessions of the Really Great. The self-made American buys these things because he perceives that they possess a psychic value which cannot be gauged by their market price. He reverences them as tangible links with the traditions of the romantic history of a leisured hemisphere. The English parvenu's interest in heirlooms is purely personal, he endeavours by means of them to transmute his base metal into genuine gold; he is the eager customer of any Charles Surface who wishes to dispose of an ancestral portrait-gallery. He buys antiquities as he buys a new name, an estate, a crest; they are to him hall-marks of good birth, and indispensable attributes of gentility. The American who literally rejoices in such a name as Silas K. Steggs is too proud of his lowly origin to wish to conceal it; he does not look upon his possessions in the light of a hastily acquired veneer refinement. He turns from his colossal adventures of money-making to admire, with curious inconsistency, the little trivial reminders of the ages when there was no room for the plutocrat in the scheme of the universe. We all feel, with Becky Sharp, how easy it would be to be virtuous on several thousands a year. Even a more moderate income would be conducive to an amiable and law-abiding frame of mind.

How often, in our waking dreams, do we apportion the princely income of our imagination; so much for charity of course, so much for poverty-stricken friends and relations, and the merest residue for our own personal use. When we turn from the contemplation of these fictitious splendours to the uncongenial task of straining inelastic ends in a futile endeavour to make them meet, we may at least console ourselves with the reflection that, though mere living is such an expensive affair, the trimmings of life, the pleasures which make it bearable, can be obtained for a comparatively small outlay. The gourmet, unless he pines for strawberries in December, early peas in February, and champagne all the year round, can obtain a toothsome repast for a quite insignificant sum. The theatre-goer, if he is content to be a 'pit-ite' can buy for the merest small silver the spectacle of all that is best in dramatic and histrionic productions. Lovers of literature, art and music can satisfy their cravings at a very low cost, they may even read, listen, and gaze absolutely free of charge, provided of course that they do not insist, like the King of Bavaria, upon having a whole opera-house to themselves in order that they may listen in solitary splendour to Wagnerian strains, and that they have no craving to possess the masterpieces they admire. A certain genial predisposition to enjoyment is a necessary quality of the votary of cheap pleasures He must be gifted with simplicity of taste, and with an infinite capacity for being entertained. He must not cavil at the half-hour or so of tedium outside the theatre before the doors open for the debouchment of the waiting crowd into the pit; he must be able to overcome that chilly feeling of intrusion and isolation which whelms the solitary visitor to the picture gallery. When he feels the inimical eye of the custodian coldly surveying him. He must not enquire too closely into the probable nature of the ingredients of the salmi at a cheap restaurant, nor insist upon meticulous cleanliness in the matter of table-cloth and forks. He must above all be gifted with the spirit of perpetual youth, so that even when he "comes to forty year" the inexpensive may not lose its savour for him. Most of us, as time goes on, begin to measure our joys by what they have cost us in coin of the realm; age developes the critical faculty and makes us comfortloving and hard to please, so that we learn to care only for the super-excellent, and the expensive. Sooner or later we find ourselves adopting the attitude of the hero in "La Vie de Boheme" who, conscious of having degenerated, said so mournfully to his friend:—"Que voulez vous mon cher? je suis un corrompu, je n'aime plus que ce qui est bon."

A NOTABLE ANGLO-INDIAN FAMILY. MR. LIONEL DOUGLAS HEARSAY, whose sad death is reported from Simla, was a well-known landed proprietor holding large estates in Oudh and Rohilkhand, which had come into the hands of his family in former times. Formerly it was very difficult for Europeans to acquire landed property in India and the old East India Company for long opposed its servants or even other Europeans permanently settling in this country and acquiring a proprietary interest in its land. Before 1835 it was not legal for British subjects to acquire landed property in the Company's territories, whilst their acquisition of property in Native States was looked upon with great disfavour. But the Hearsay estates were of romantic origin. Mr. Lionel Hearsay belonged to a family of soldiers who distinguished themselves in various ways for over a century of Indian history. His grandfather was the famous Hyder Young Hearsay, who had a most adventurous and romantic career in the early part of the last century. His father had married a noble lady of the warlike tribe of the Jats round about Bhurtpore where he was born in the very month that Hyder Ali, the powerful Sultan of Mysore, died in 1782, and from this circumstance the strange name. for an Englishman, Hyder, from his father. He served the Mahratta prince Sindhia of Gwalior, under his French General Perron, and afterwards was employed by the Nawab of Oudh, one of whose ablest officers he proved himself. He also served George Thomas, the famous adventurer, who had for a time carved out for himself a little kingdom during the confusion that followed the weakening and dismemberment of the once great Moghul Empire. For a time he joined Lord Lake, too, and fought under him at the battle of Deeg. Later he fought the Gurkhas in the first Nepal war in which he was taken prisoner, but afterwards released when peace was concluded, and was present at the siege and final capture of Bhurtpore, the only fortress that had successfully defied the British for a long time and was the last to be taken and razed. His marriage was the most romantic incident of his adventurous life, for he united himself with a Princess of Cambay, who, though his family had been driven away from the rule of that state in Gujarat by an usurper, found an asylum at the court of Delhi, and had been adopted by the Moghul Emperor Akbar II. She had a sister, who, too, married an Englishman, the famous Colonel Gardiner, who thus became the brother-in-law of Hyder Hearsay. The Moghul Emperor gave valuable estates to both his adopted sons-in-law. Gardiner got Khasgung, sixty miles from Agra, and Hearsay acquired Kareli near Bareilly in Rohilkhand, still in the hands of his family. The estate of Lakhimpur in Kheri district of Oudh was acquired by him through his valuable services to the old Nawab of Oudh. Hyder's nephew became a very distinguished officer of both the Company and the Crown and ended a brilliant and varied military career by quelling the mutiny at Barrackpore at the very outset of the critical rising of 1857. Mr. Lionel's wife is a daughter of this nephew of Hyder, Sir John Hearsay. His father, too, was a soldier and served with credit during the mutiny, passing through the siege of Lucknow, and being present with both Sir Henry Lawrence and Sir James Outram. Mr. Lionel Hearsay was not a soldier as he preferred the duties of his large estates to the military career hitherto hereditary in the family. But he, too, had military and adventurous instincts and was a far famed shikari whose knowledge of the craft of the jungle was acknowledged to have been of the highest order.

FLY-KILLERS. WASHINGTON is determined not to be worried by house-flies in future, since bacteriologists have decided that these insects are hardened plotters of evil to man. So the authorities at the United States capital instructed the officers of their Health Bureau to wage serious war upon flies. A Government command or Resolution was issued, promising rewards to all children under 16 years of age who should bring to the Municipal Health Office collections of flies killed by them. Dr. Arthur La Murray, the medical officer in charge, found the work the Washington young people imposed on him too heavy. Even the long winter, with its hope of the rest on which he relied for recovery, has not set him up again, for it seems the children continued to hunt flies in all sorts of out-of-the-way places where they tried to spend the cold weather hibernating, so the work of the responsible medical Health Officer goes on without a break. It will be interesting to note whether the approaching spring and summer months will show any reduction in the usual Washington fly-swarms. If they are few and far between, it will not have been in vain that a vigorous crusade has been inaugurated against them. But is their demolition good training for the infant mind? It is true that to catch flies anywhere requires more than ordinary skill and a degree of perseverance almost as great as that possessed by the quarry himself, and though it may be well to foster these qualities in young persons, what of the moral teaching of offering a reward for a good bag or basket of flies? There can be no doubt the flies are carriers to disease, but the Washingtonians or any other citizens might do more good by making it a fineable offence for householders to leave garbage about. It is there that the housefly is born and spends the crucial moments of his life. Were these noisome refuges denied him, he would go elsewhere and feel no temptation to come house-hunting among human beings. As each town recognised practically the value of cleanliness, the fly would have to retreat to a more and more respectful distance from the haunts of men. Such a decree, making for real hygiene, would be far better than ordaining that children of immature years should go forth on a campaign of fly-slaughter and earn rewards by it. They might be just as easily enticed to do something that would help to form their character in a nobler direction.

THE HOME RULE BILL. THE new Home Rule Bill, which was introduced into the House of Commons on Thursday, will doubtless pass through that House to meet a similar fate to that which befell its predecessor, in the Lords. "Down with the Lords" will be the cry and the attention will again be directed to the question of the Reform of the Lords, that of Home Rule being postponed for a further indefinite period. This is, of course, assuming that the Bill gets through the Commons before a General Election comes. To run through the Lower House may take some time for we cannot believe that the Nationalists will accept it as it stands. There is still left the "iron rule of Dublin Castle." The Lord-Lieutenant is to have the power to veto or suspend a Bill on the instruction of the Imperial Executive—and that will lead to "ructions" should he ever have occasion to exercise that prerogative. If the Nationalists accept the measure it will be on the understanding that it is a temporary arrangement, for it certainly does not mean independence for Ireland. It cannot be denied that the British Government makes Ireland a very generous offer. She is given money wherewith to pay her way and is to have the benefit of all economies made by her administration. Forty-two members are still to sit at Westminster. "Ridiculous and fantastic" the Unionists consider the Bill, but the debate has only just commenced and it is useless commenting on the matter further until we have the pros and cons which will be educed on the first reading.

THE Bombay's mails of the 30th ultimo arrived at Brindisi on the afternoon of the 10th instant.

THE P. and O. Co's. s. s. "Candia" arrived at Suez from Colombo on the evening of the 10th inst.

THE P. and O. s.s. "Devanha" with the China and Australian mails is expected to arrive in Bombay at 2 p. m. to-morrow.

MR. W. E. I. BENNETT, Chief Engineer and P. W. D. Secretary, Simla, is proceeding on six months' leave and Mr. R. H. Tickell, Senior Superintending Engineer, will officiate.

EARL CURZON, owing to his sprained knee, was compelled in mail week to cancel all his immediate engagements.

THE Marquess of Salisbury, the Earl of Derby. Lord Tennyson, the Right Hon. Andrew Bonar Law, M.P., and Sir John Henniker Heaton have been elected vice-presidents of the British Empire League.

ENGLISH POLITICAL AND SOCIAL LETTER

THE GOVERNMENT AND THE STRIKE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT).

LONDON, MARCH 29.

The best that can be said for the principle of an enforced minimum wage now the law of the land is that it is a painful necessity. I say painful, for it is absurd to think that if the railway men were to adopt the same tactics as the miners and succeed in depriving the country of the means of transport as completely as its coal supply has been stopped a demand on their part for the same treatment as that accorded to the miners could be refused. At the same time, it is not fair to blame the Government for "interfering." They could not help themselves. Apart from the fact that it is now a recognised thing for the King's Ministers to offer their services as mediators in all the larger trade disputes, the cry for intervention was particularly loud in this case and nowhere was its more vociferous than in the Opposition Press. If the Government are open to censure at all for their handling of a crisis of unparalleled complexity and danger it is because they did not bestir themselves earlier and allowed the negotiations to drag on. But naturally they did not want to be responsible for so momentous a leap in the dark as the adoption of the principle of a legal minimum wage as long as they considered there was a chance of a settlement by mutual arrangement. They ought, it is said, to have put their foot down at the very beginning by issuing an invitation to the men to return to work and promising protection to those who responded to their invitation. But the miners could have resumed their occupations without any invitation and after the measures taken by the Government on the occasion of the great railway strike, does anyone suppose that if the colliers had chosen to disregard the advice of the agitators all the requisite protection would not have been forthcoming? Anything like coercion to compel the men to descend the pits would have led inevitably to riots and bloodshed, possibly on a scale which it is dreadful to contemplate. There are those who say that having conceded the minimum wage it is inconsistent on the part of the Government to have held out against inserting the "five and two" in the Bill. This view was not without support in the Cabinet. Mr. Lloyd George and I believe Mr. Sydney Buxton were in favour at first of making this further concession to the extremists and some day Mr. Asquith will receive the credit which he deserves for the formness he exhibited in resisting the pressure put upon him to give way on this point. The strongest objection or at any rate one of the strongest objection to the "five and two" is the demoralising effect it would have had on our system of Parliamentary representation. We should have seen candidates in mining constituencies outbidding each other with promises to get the statutory minimum increased. Our experience in regard to the grievances of Dockyard employes and Post Office servants is sufficient to show what a great danger has been averted. The argument that the statutory minimum would tend to become the fixed maximum is not of the same validity considering the immense power exercised by the miners as voters. They would have taken care to prevent the "five and two" being stereotyped as the maximum wage for men and boys. I daresay your correspondent "Asiaticus" will not in all respects be in accord with this estimate of the situation, but it may be as well that the readers of the *Bombay Gazette* should be in possession of more than one point of view. Everyone will agree that on the whole the personal behaviour of the strikers had been unexceptionable and all must have been surprised that in spite of scarcity here and there the coal resources of the nation have proved to be so enormous. They will be still greater when the next strike comes, and there are some who think it will come before very long.

PARLIAMENT AND SUFFRAGISM.

There is weeping and wailing and gnashing of teeth, but up to the present moment no window-smashing as the result of the division last night on the Conciliation Bill. Though the issue was in some quarters regarded as possibly in doubt, the "antis" scarcely dared to hope that they would succeed in rejecting the half and half measure promoted by the non-militant leaders of the Feminist movement and the pros were so confident that they would be victorious that they got the closure so as to prevent their Bill being talked out. They must be rather sorry now that they proposed and that Mr. Speaker accepted their closure motion. The debate occupied just seven hours and as generally happens when members can speak unfettered by party ties was very interesting, but why did the Suffragists select so ineffective an orator as Mr. Agg-Gardner to move the second reading? He was almost as inaudible as Lord Crewe was in the House of Lords on Tuesday when my friends in the Press Gallery of the gilded chamber tell me that only about one word in a hundred of his speech on the Minimum Wage Bill reached them. The seconder of the motion, Sir Alfred Mond, the *bête noire* of the fiscal reformers, could at least be heard throughout the chamber. He although on this occasion the advocate of a comparatively modest scheme of enfranchisement is a whole-hogger if it is not disrespectful to his lady clients to employ that not very pretty trisyllable. Women he declared unhesitatingly are quite capable of dealing with Parliamentary problems. "Then" a young member on the opposite benches pertinently called out "they ought to be sitting here." "I have no objection," rejoined Sir A. Mond. feebly adding:—"if a woman can sit on the throne and on county councils and boards of guardians you might as well have women in this House." The rejection of the measure was moved in a spirited speech by Mr. Harold Baker, a youngish barrister of promise who sits as Ministerialist member for the Accrington division. The seconder was Viscount Helmsley, son-in-law of the Socialist Countess, who by the way has abruptly terminated her much-boomed American lecture tour owing she explains to the work being too strenuous and is now on her way back to England. The next speaker, Mr. McCardy, Professor Lees-Smith's colleague in the representation of Badlaugh's old constituency, added to the gaiety of the House when he declined to believe that the Irish members had decided not to vote for the Conciliation Bill as they did not wish to be associated with a cause in which there had been "some slight evidence of violence." Although the Front Opposition strange to say made no contribution to the debate the leader of the Liberal party *in esse* and, as some think, the leader of the Liberal party *in posse*, Mr. Asquith and Sir Edward Grey. spoke, taking of course different sides. Mr. Asquith freely granted that there is no answer to the oft-repeated question why should you deny a woman of genius like George Eliot a vote when you give her gardener one? but he denied its relevancy. Equally difficult would it be he pointed out to give the same voting powers to a Shakespeare or a Bacon as you give to his property man or his tradesman. Sir Edward Grey confessed that that if he thought that the franchise would take women from the sphere for which they are best suited, one of the points put by the Premier, he would not vote for the measure—a declaration which shows an imperfect acquaintance with the only suffragists who count. Mr. Snowden, the most "brainy" man of the Labour party, asserted that the Opposition to the enfranchisement of women is not based on argument but on sex prejudice. If instead of "sex prejudice" he had said "sex difference" there would have been a great deal of truth in the remark. The majority against the Bill included I see Sir John Jardine hitherto I have always understood a staunch supporter of the cause, Mr. J. A. Bryce, whose daughter figures in Suffragist processions as Joan of Arc, Lord Kerry, Sir Henry Kimber, Mr. MacGeagh Mac Caw, Captain the Hon. A. C. Murray, Lord Ronaldshay, Mr. A. MacCallum Scott, and Col. C. E. Yate who was at one time if I am not mistaken rather favourable to a mild form of female enfranchisement. In the minority were the Indian Under Secretary, Mr. Montagu, and Sir George Scott Robertson of Chitral fame.

A WAY OUT OF INDUSTRIAL UNREST.

It is pleasant to turn from the prevailing unrest in practically every section of the labour world to refer to the interesting proceedings which took place at the People's Palace—an appropriate building for the purpose—on Saturday. Some two thousand happy employees of a local form of wholesale confectioners assembled for the distribution of £13,250 under the profit sharing scheme of that firm. The scheme was established twenty-two years ago and in that time the workers' share of the profits has been no less than £172,000. The head of the firm in the speech he made on Saturday expressed regret that profit-sharing has not caught in to a larger extent. "If the miners," he added, "instead of living in perpetual feud with their employers had invested the many millions they have wasted in useless warfare in buying and operating the mines they would not only have divided the whole of the profits among themselves, but they would have avoided this cruel war on the nation." The present crisis affords a good opportunity for driving home the advantages of the profit-sharing system and it is to be hoped that full advantage will be taken of it by those interested in the movement. I see that Lord Glantawe, who is as great a power in his way in the Principality as Mr. D. A. Thomas, believes that the Coal Strike will lead to a large extension of profit-sharing. One of the reasons he gives for the faith that is in him is particularly interesting. It is admitted by all except the miners that certain mines cannot possibly be worked at a profit if there is any appreciable rise in the scale of wages as existing before the colliers' revolt. These unremunerative pits he points out will be made remunerative by profit-sharing.

INDIAN MUSIC.

"The attitude of the average Anglo-Indian towards Indian music varies between complete indifference and cordial dislike." So said Mr. A. H. Fox-Strangways at the beginning of his lecture on "The Music of Hindustan," given before the Indian Society, on March 23 at 21 Cromwell Road, South Kensington. He ended, however, by a fervent appeal to Indian musicians to keep to their own ways and methods unhindered and unhampered by Western ideas. Mr. Fox-Strangways is an enthusiast, but even he admitted that a more or less long stage of initiation and seeking of light is necessary before the Occidental can understand and appreciate Indian music; his own initiation began by a determination to watch the effect of Indian music on Indians, and he noted that outward forms of appreciation included slapping the thigh, moving the big toe, and uttering guttural sounds. From this stage he has been led on by his irresistible enthusiasm and desire to understand to a deep appreciation of India's music and a keen sense of loss now that it is not constantly sounding in his ears.

The means he adopted to convey some sense of its power to charm were—in addition to his own owerflowing knowledge and infectious enthusiasm—were a piano, but little used, a gramophone, which gave forth Indian records, a skilled celloist, Mr. Patterson Parker, who played scales with infinite zest, and an able vocalist, Mr. Ford, whose beautiful voice and musical instinct overcame many of the difficulties of strange languages and more strange rhythm. At one time Mr. Fox-Strangways mounted the platform and did a little *pas seul* to demonstrate rhythm and beat in a certain dance-song. The lecture was no set oration; it was a heart to heart talk; at one moment we were in the midst of the intricacies of neighbouring, or melodic, and related, or harmonic, notes; then from gramophone, voice or cello, there swept through the hall the sounds of a snake charmer's song or the cross-rhythmic tune of the road menders, or the sprightly music of the Gurkhas. Tune, we were told, was a constant battle between rhythm and metre; then Mr. Fox-Strangways at the piano and Mr. Parker on the cello, showed how this battle was waged. Particularly interesting were the Marathi songs in Sanskrit metres arranged by Mr. Fox-Strangways sung by Mr. Ford, and the audience seemed quiet sorry that the Indian etiquette did not obtain in Kensington by which the singer goes on and on, deeming it a breach of courtesy to stop before his patron gives him the signs that he has had enough!

A very interesting programme of songs, showing many metres of the East skilfully translated into words of the West—English and French—by the lecturer, also a synopsis of the technicalities of the lecture, was supplied to the audience. Dr. Yorke Trotter, Principal of the London Academy of Music, presided and spoke of the narrowness of outlook which regards everything unknown as fatuous and "our own ways as the only ways" in art or science. He considered that Indian music, well understood, would throw great light on the subject of aesthetics and especially upon the musical art of Greece; Greeks who were giants in other arts could not be infants in the art of music. From one Indian member of the audience came a criticism that the examples given were not worthy of India's best music; another Indian gentleman, however, expressed astonishment at the remarkably able way in which Indian metres had been made understandable to a western audience. Mrs. Mann, better known, perhaps, as Miss Maud McCarthy, the violionist of world-wide reputation made an earnest plea that Indians would make their music and all culture more accessible to earnest students from the West. She said that it was with great difficulty that during two years in India she persuaded her Indian friends to open their hearts to her with regard to music. Two such able exponents of Indian music—able, yet entirely different—as Mrs. Mann and Mr. A. H. Fox-Strangways should do much in bringing enlightenment to the West with regard to India's musical art.

(Continued on page 8.)

A MEETING of the Council of the British Empire League presided over by Sir George Reid (High Commissioner for Australia) was held at the British Empire Club, 12 St. James' Square on the 26 March, when the following were elected Vice-Presidents of the League: The Marquess of Salisbury, The Earl of Derby, Lord Tennyson, The Right Hon. Andrew Bonar Law, M.P. and Sir John Henniker Heaton.

IRISH HOME RULE.

INTRODUCTION OF THE ASQUITH BILL.

NOTABLE NEW FINANCIAL FEATURES.

SAFEGUARDS FOR RELIGIOUS EQUALITY.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, APRIL 11.

There was a great rush for seats in the House of Commons to-day, all of them being taken, as well as many in the galleries, soon after the House opened.

The House was crowded this afternoon, but not to so great an extent as on the introduction of the two previous Home Rule Bills. No chairs were placed on the floor as in 1886 and 1893.

Mr. Asquith, on entering, was received with a volley of cheers from the Ministerialists and Nationalists, and Mr. Redmond was warmly welcomed by the Nationalists. When Sir Edward Carson entered, the Unionists stood up to cheer, and Mr. Bonar Law was given a similar reception.

Mr. Asquith rose amid a renewed ovation. He said it was 19 years since Mr. Gladstone introduced the last of his measures to provide for the better government of Ireland. The speech, which he made on that occasion, contained a perfect exposition of the historic case as between Britain and Ireland. He would not pretend to cover that ground, but before he entered upon an explanation of the provisions of the Bill, he would take up the narrative at the point at which Mr. Gladstone left off, and would ask the House how far the case for and against Home Rule had been affected one way or another by the course of events since 1893.

First, dealing with the question from the Irish standpoint, Mr. Asquith said that since the extension of the franchise in 1884, there had been eight general elections. The fortunes of the parties had ebbed and flowed, Governments had come and gone, they had had peace and war, shifting issues and changing policies, but throughout the welter and confusion, one thing had remained constant, namely, the insistence and persistence of the Irish demand.

Mr. Asquith emphasised the preponderant character of the vote given in favour of Home Rule in Ireland. Look at Ulster! (Opposition cheers). Seventeen Unionists and sixteen Home Rulers had been returned for Ulster. (Ministerialist cheers). These figures were quite sufficient to show the misleading character of the pretence that Ulster would die rather than assent to Home Rule. (Ministerial cheers.) He had never underestimated the strength and determination of the resistance to Home Rule in Ulster. It was a factor, which a sane and prudent statesman could not leave out of account. He hoped presently to show that they had not ignored it in framing the Bill. They could not, however, admit the right of a relatively small minority, especially when care had been taken to safeguard their special interests, to veto the verdict of the vast majority of their fellow-countrymen.

Parliamentary Congestion.

Mr. Asquith reviewed the progress of Ireland since 1893. He pointed out that that had deprived the Unionists of many of their arguments. Every year had emphasised the imperative need of the emancipation of the Imperial Parliament from local cares. They would never get the separate concerns of the different parts of the United Kingdom treated with adequate time, knowledge and sympathy until they had the courage and wisdom to hand them over to their special representatives.

Mr. Asquith laid stress on the congestion of business in the House of Commons under the existing system, and asked how they were meanwhile discharging their duty to the Empire at large. He referred to the creation of the Commonwealth of Australia, and the grant of self-government to the Transvaal and to the Union of South Africa. The case of the Transvaal, he said, was strictly analagous with that of Ireland, and he would be a bold man who would assert that the case of Ulster presented more difficulty than that offered by Boer and Briton living side by side in territory just recovered from an internecine war.

Then he came to the Bill itself. It was expressly stipulated in the first clause that the supreme authority of the Imperial Parliament remained unimpaired. An Irish Parliament was to be established, consisting of a Senate and a House of Commons. This Parliament would have power to pass laws for the peace, order and good government of Ireland. It would only have power to make laws respecting matters exclusively relating to Ireland.

Excluded Matters.

The list of excluded matters, with which this Parliament was not able to deal in the last Home Rule Bill was maintained with certain additions, including land purchase, old age pensions, insurance, the Constabulary, the Savings Act, and the Post Office. The Constabulary was, however, to be automatically transferred after six years. With regard to old age pensions and insurance, power was given to the Irish Parliament, to demand the transfer of these services after a year's notice. The Irish Parliament, could not alter the Home Rule Bill itself, or alter the power of appeal to the Privy Council.

There were special provisions for the protection of religious equality, while the third clause stipulated that in the exercise of its powers, the Irish Parliament should not make laws, either directly or indirectly, to establish or endow any religion or prohibit the free exercise thereof, or give preference or privilege to any religion, or make any religious ceremony a condition of the validity of any marriage. The Lord-Lieutenant had power to veto or suspend a bill on the instruction of the Imperial Executive. Any question of the interpretation of the Home Rule Act, and its application was to be settled by appeal to the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council.

The Senate would consist of forty members, and the House of Commons of 164 members, of which number Ulster would have 59, and the Universities two.

The Senate was to be a nominated body in view of the special circumstances prevailing in the case of Ireland. It was very desirable, continued Mr. Asquith, to get into the Senate representatives of the minority. The Senate would be nominated in the first instance by the Imperial Executive for a fixed term, but as they retired in rotation vacancies would be filled on the nomination of the Irish Executive. Where there was disagreement between the two Houses, they had followed the South African precedent and the two Houses would sit and vote together. The head of the Executive would be the Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland as at present, but there would be no religious bar and the Lord Lieutenant would hold office for a fixed term. The authority of the Executive would be co-extensive with the authority of the Irish Parliament.

Finance.

Turning to finance, Mr. Asquith said the Government were unable to adopt the scheme suggested by the Special Committee, appointed to investigate the financial relations of the two countries, but that they had derived great benefit from that report. He emphasised the point that under the existing system, it was in nobody's interest in Ireland, to economise. During next year there would be a deficit of a million and a half on the Irish administration, and if the present system continued the deficit would be added to year by year.

The Bill anticipated the future, when the Irish income and expenditure would balance, and provision was made for that state of affairs, and, meanwhile, the collection of all taxes would remain an Imperial service and would be paid into the Imperial Exchequer.

It was provided that there should be transferred from the Imperial to the Irish Exchequer, a sum called "the Transferred Sum," representing the cost as determined by a Board called "the Joint Exchequer Board" to the Imperial Exchequer of the Irish services at the time of the passing of the Act.

There would further be paid over to Ireland, half-a-million sterling in the first year, diminishing by £50,000 yearly to £200,000. The Postal Service would be made an Irish service, and Ireland would get the benefit of all economies made by her administration. The Irish Parliament would have full powers to devise new taxes, and to increase, reduce or discontinue the Imperial taxes, subject to the following restrictions.

Firstly, as regards income-tax, estate duties and customs, other than customs duties on beers and spirits, it would be unable to add more than would produce a 10 per cent. increase in the yield. As regards excise, its hands would be free.

Secondly, it could not impose customs duty except on articles dutiable in the United Kingdom.

Thirdly, there were certain stamp duties, which ought to be uniform throughout the United Kingdom.

Fourthly, any reduction or increase in the Imperial taxes would be subject to a reduction or increase in "the Transferred Sum" corresponding to the diminished or increased yield thus caused."

The Irish representation at Westminster would be reduced to 42, namely, one member for every 100,000 of the population. The Irish Universities would cease to be represented in the Imperial Parliament.

The House of Commons must continue to be the House of Commons of the United Kingdom, and the Irish members would have an unfettered right to vote.

An Excited Scene.

Quoting Mr. Bonar Law's speech about "a treacherous conspiracy," Mr. Asquith said that that was the new style. (Cheers and counter-cheers, and cries of "True").

Mr. Asquith retorted that "that was all very well for Ulster, but how about the House of Commons?"

Mr. Bonar Law was understood to say that he had alerady said so in the House of Commons.

Mr. Asquith: "Am I to understand that Mr. Bonar Law is prepared to repeat in the House of Commons, that I and my colleagues are selling our convictions?"

Mr. Bonar Law: "You have not got any." (Opposition cheers and uproar.)

Mr. Asquith: "Does Mr. Bonar Law mean that we are producing a Bill not representing our views? What are I and my collegues to get? (Cries of "Office" and "Nationalist votes").

Mr. Asquith firmly repudiated the suggestion that the Government were surrendering their convictions. They had brought forward this Bill, he said, as the embodiment of their honest and deliberate judgment.

Mr. Asquith received an ovation when he sat down, having spoken for two hours.

Sir Edward Carson, speaking for the Opposition, denounced the proposals contained in the Bill as ridiculous and fantastic.

The safeguards, he said, were delusions. Was Mr. Asquith going to submit the Bill to the country? Would he assert that the Bill had been before the country?

Mr. Redmond, on behalf of the Nationalists, heartily approved the measure. He said it was idle to tell the House that the safeguards were useless. From the financial stand-point alone, the Bill ought to commend itself to Englishmen.

Speaking also for his colleagues he declared: "This is a great measure, one adequate to carry out the objects of its promoters and we welcome it."

The Bill, he added, would be submitted to the Irish National Convention, and he would unhesitatingly urge the Convention to accept it.

Mr. Ramsay MacDonald, for the Labour Party, approved the Bill.

Mr. O'Brien, while reserving his judgment as to details, approved the Bill generally and appealed to the Ulster Unionists to accept it as an honourable settlement of the Irish question.

Absence of Passion.

LONDON, APRIL 12.

The feature of last night's debate was the absence of passion and excitement, which is interpreted by the Liberals as betokening that the Home Rule controversy has passed from the heroic to the practical stage. One paper even suggests that there is already talk of an arrangement with the House of Lords with a view to carrying the bill during 1912.

The measure is hailed by the Liberals as most inspiring to the party. It is pointed out that there are no signs of the formation of caves, Sir Clifford Cory being the only Liberal opponent of the Bill while two others are doubtful. Otherwise the party is unanimous, in spite of some criticism of the nominated Senate. It is expected however that this may be amended in the course of the debate. Some advocate the election of senators and proportional representation.

The attitude of the Unionists is frankly irreconcilable. They are delighted with Sir Edward Carson's speech, which they consider is alone sufficient to smash an unworkable Bill. They sarcastically describe the measure as establishing "freedom under police supervision." They declare that its finance is unintelligible, and are confident that the Bill will swell the rising tide of feeling against the Government in Great Britain. Some papers analyse the South African constitution, and prove that there is no analogy to Ireland.

Sir E. Carson's Attack.

LONDON, APRIL 12.

In his speech in the House of Commons, Sir Edward Carson ridiculed the supposed safeguard of the supremacy of the Imperial Parliament as a mere palliative for members with some conscience left. He vigorously attacked the Government for introducing the measure while the constitution was suspended and the preamble to the Parliament Act was still in abeyance, so long, he said, as the Government had had a majority independently of the Irish, nothing had been heard of Home Rule. Our plain duty was to oppose the Bill will all the energy we could. He believed it to be an unnecessary Bill, fatal to both countries, and he regarded it as the outcome of the greatest series of dishonourable transactions which every disgraced a country.

NEWS BY THE MAIL.

London, March 29.

The trustees of the Nationalist Home Rule Fund, Dr. O'Donnell, Bishop of Raphoe, Mr. John Redmond, M. P., and Mr. John FitzGibbon, M. P., have published in the "Freeman's Journal" their annual appeal to the Irish people. They ask urgently for funds to carry on the Home Rule propaganda in Great Britain and to counteract "the scandalous campaign" of the United Party. The trustees say that they have information that the Unionists in Ulster have already raised £50,000; and hope to raise £100,000; for the purpose of poisoning the ears of the British electorate. The appeal concludes:— "We, therefore, appeal with confidence to the Nationalists of Ireland to make the Home Rule Fund this year a record, and by doing so to put the leaders of the national movement in a position to fight on equal terms with the enemies of Irish liberty, and to prove by the success of the fund to the electors of Great Britain, and of the whole civilised world who are now looking with interest on the final struggle for Ireland's freedom, that the people of Ireland are earnest in their passion for liberty and are prepared to pay for it."

The Development Commission has definitely rejected the application of Mr. T. W. Russell, on behalf of his Department, for a grant-in-aid of the organisation of agricultural co-operation in Ireland. The application of the Irish Agricultural Organisation Society is still under consideration. It is not the Irish farmers alone who will be pleased by the action of the Commissioners. Many of the Nationalist M. P.'s have begun of late to realise how gravely the case for Home Rule has been prejudiced by Mr. Russell's policy, and how widely it has been quoted as justifying the contention that no Irish industry would be safe under Nationalist domination. Many Liberals, too, and especially those who recently toured through Ireland with the Eighty Club, have the heartiest admiration for Sir Horace Plunkett's work, are determined it shall not be denied the assistance it seeks, and strongly resent Mr. Russell's attempt to reverse in Ireland the policy of rural regeneration through co-operation which the Liberal Government has done much to further in England, Scotland, and Wales. If, therefore, as seems likely, the Development Commissioners at their next meeting decide to recommend the Treasury to grant the application of the I.A.O.S., it is probable that enough pressure will be forthcoming to ensure the recommendation's taking effect.

A telegram from Tralee states that a shooting outrage is reported there, in which three men were wounded. The men, Ned MacDonnell, his son Michael, and a farmer named Cournane, were returning from Castlemain fair, when gunshoots were discharged at them from behind a hedge, wounding each of the men in the head and arms.

On March 22 shots were fired into the house of a farmer, Patrick Lally, who lives at a place called Cranmore, in County Galway. The windows in the front of the house were riddled with shot, but the family, who slept at the back of the building, escaped injury.

STORY OF POPE'S DEATH.

Telegraphist's Amusing Error.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

MADRID, APRIL 12.

The mistake, regarding the reported death of the Pope, was due to an employe of the Nunciature receiving a telegram announcing the death of his father.

The telegraph authorities misread the word "Papa" as meaning "Pope," and informed the premier, Senor Canalejas, who told certain journalists.

King Alfonso and his ministers sent messages of condolence to the Nuncio, who discovered the mistake.

NOTTINGHAM ELECTION.

LONDON, APRIL 12.

Sir J. D. Rees has been selected as the Unionist candidate and Mr. Dobson, formerly member for Plymouth, as the Liberal candidate for the east Nottingham Bye-Election.

AMERICAN PRESIDENCY.

Free Fight at Michigan Convention.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

BANGOR MAINE, APRIL 12.

The Republican State Convention has elected ten of Mr. Roosevelt's nominees to the National Convention. This means a clean sweep of Maine, as the first district has already elected two supporters of Mr. Roosevelt.

BAY CITY, MICHIGAN, APRIL 12.

At the Republican State Convention the supporters of President Taft gained early possession of the hall, and excluded the Roosevelt party, who rushed the doors and climbed in through the windows. When the chairman of the Taft party rose to speak, the leader of the Roosevelt party leaped on to the platform and also began to speak. He was thrown off. The platform by chairman and a free fight ensued. The police and militia restored order. The Roosevelt party withdrew after choosing delegates, and the Taft party selected a rival delegation.

RUSSIA AND ENGLAND.

Great Change in Mutual Feelings.

LONDON, APRIL 12.

Lord Balfour of Burleigh and Mr. Austen Chamberlain are paying a visit to St. Petersburg. A banquet was given in their honour by the Anglo-Russian Bank, to-day, and cordial speeches were delivered emphasising the great change in Anglo-Russian relations, auguring well for the economic union of both.

THE TRIPOLITAN CAMPAIGN

New Territory Occupied by Italy.

ROME, APRIL 12.

The new point occupied in Tripoli is the Peninsula of Macabez, the troops, on the 11th inst., occupied Fort Bucheloo. There was no resistance.

THE COAL DISPUTE.

South Wales Miners at Work in Large Numbers.

LONDON, APRIL 12.

The miners in South Wales are returning to work in large numbers in deference to a manifesto published by their leaders.

LONDON, APRIL 12.

The Wigan coal-field was quiet yesterday and workers were not interrupted.

LATER.

The demands of surface men in South Wales have been settled.

PARIS MOTOR STRIKE.

Taxi-Cab Blown to Attoms by a Bomb.

LONDON, APRIL 12.

A taxi-cab was blown to Atoms this morning in Paris by a powerful infernal machine. Fragments were hurled to great distances. The chauffeur and passersby were injured. It is thought that the outrage is connected with the taxi-cab strike.

TRADES COMMISSION.

Plea for Giving India a Representative.

LONDON, APRIL 12.

Sir Roper Lethbridge, writing to the *Times*, warmly supports the idea of a special representative of India on the Royal Commission to consider the trade resources of the Empire. He points out the Cobdenite views of Lord Inchcape, and extreme hostility of Sir Edgar Vincent and Mr. Garnett to the Indian views on tariff questions, while Mr. Garnett was in 1895 chairman of a committee of employers and operatives of Lancashire on the Indian Cotton duties, and leader of a most powerful and most successful agitation on these questions.

DUTCH CRUISER FOR EAST.

Proposal Very Strongly Objected to.

THE HAGUE, APRIL 12.

Replying to criticisms regarding the projected cruiser of 7,600 tons for service in the East Indies, the Minister of the Marine points out that a cruiser of 10,500 tons, as advocated, would necessitate an enlargement of Docks costing several million florins. Larger vessels may be constructed in future and sent out, but a re-examination of the finances of the Dutch East Indies must come first. A cruiser of 7,600 tons is urgently needed, and is the most powerful obtainable in the present circumstances.

OBITUARY.

LONDON, APRIL 12.

The death is announced of Mr. Henry Savage, late of the Indian Civil Service.

[Mr. Henry Savage, C. S. I., was born in 1854, the son of John Savage, late of Bolton, Westmoreland. Educated in the Liverpool Institute he joined the Indian Civil Service in 1874. He served in Bengal, as Joint Magistrate and Deputy Collector in 1885; was promoted Magistrate; and Collector in 1891. He was appointed Commissioner, Dacca, in 1900 and First member of the Board of Revenue, Eastern Bengal and Assam, in 1905, he was appointed them as Commissioner on special duty.

ESTATE OF A RAJA'S NIECE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, APRIL 12.

A big civil case, in which Raja Madholal is the defendant, is pending in the Court of the Subordinate Judge of Benares. The plaintiff is one Mussamat Basant Kuar, his niece, who is suing the Raja for accounts and for possession of certain properties. The suit is for more than twelve lakhs of rupees. Mr. C. R. Dass from Calcutta has been engaged for the plaintiff, and Messrs. Banerji and Sapru from Allahabad for the defendant.

UPPER CHENUB CANAL.

Opened Yesterday by the Viceroy.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

VICEROY'S CAMP, SAMBRIAL, APRIL 12.

The Viceroy's special arrived at Marala station at 6-45 a. m. this morning, and on alighting from the train His Excellency was met on the platform by His Honour Sir Louis Dane, Lieutenant Governor of the Punjab; the Hon'ble Sir R. Carlyle, the Hon'ble Mr. W. Gordon, General Leader, commanding the Rawalpindy Division; Mr. Bennett, Chief Engineer, the Punjab Irrigation Works, the Hon'ble Mr. W. Humphrey, Sir Henry Burt and Major Bayley. They all proceeded at once to a large shamiana, which had been pitched close to the head-works of the new Canal. A large number of people were assembled in the shamiana, which included His Highness the Maharajah of Kashmir, Sir R. Carlyle, the Bishop of Lahore, the Hon'ble Mr. W Barron, the Hon'ble Mr. Fischer, the Hon'ble Mr. W. Diacle, the Hon'ble Mr. A. Scratchley, the Hon. Mr. W. Tollington, Mr. W. Joes, Superintending Engineer; Messrs. W. Ashford and W. Dair.

His Excellency was seated on a dais at the end of the shamiana with H. H. the Maharajah of Kashmir on his right, and His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab on his left.

HISTORY OF THE CANAL WORKS.

Mr. Bennett, Chief Engineer, the Punjab Irrigation Works, then gave a brief history of the works as follows:—"Your Excellency,—The marked advance in the material prosperity of the Punjab during the past fifty years has undoubtedly gained chiefly, if not entirely, due to the gradual utilization of the rivers from which the Province derives its name for irrigation purposes. As each river has been tapped and its precious supply poured out by means of a canal on the adjoining doab, the wealth of the province has steadily increased and insurance against famine effected. Five great irrigation schemes besides minor ones have been fully completed and pre-existing systems developed or improved. The total irrigation area during the year 1910-11 was 7,230,000 acres representing a crop to the value of Rs. 2,070 lakhs or £14,800,000. The total capital outlay, excluding canals under construction to the end of that year, was £8,700,000 and the gross revenue for the year Rs 253 1-2 lakhs or £16,90,000. This is the record of the Irrigation Department. Not one however of the great schemes of the past has been planned on such a magnificent scale as that of which the Upper Chenub Canal which is to be formally opened to-day is a component part, viz., the triple canals. Before entering into any description it is necessary to give a history of the triple canals project as three canals of which the latter consists are so interconnected that it is impossible to refer to any one of them without mentioning the other two. In 1911 a project was prepared by Mr. Sidney Preston, C. I. E., late Chief Engineer, Irrigation Works, the Punjab, for irrigating the high and desert tracts or bare land in the Montgomery and Multan districts and also portions of the adjoining low lands or Khadir by means of a canal taking off from the right bank of the Sutlej near Sobraon, six miles below the junction of the confluence of the Beas and Sutlej. This canal was designated the Lower Bari Doab Canal from the tract of country it was intended to irrigate. Shortly after the submission of this project to the Government of India the Indian Irrigation Commission visited the Punjab and considered the various irrigation schemes, proposed or contemplated, in a note dated 22nd October 1901. Mr (now Sir) James Wilson, K.C.S.I., Financial Commissioner, the Punjab, recommended that an enquiry should be made as to the feasibility of building a weir below the junction of the Chenab and Jhelum to divert the surplus supply at that point into a canal which would cross the Ravi Valley and irrigate the lower portion of the Bari Doab in the Montgomery and Multan Districts. He further recommended that pending the investigation of this scheme the project for

THE LOWER BARI DOAB CANAL

should be held in abeyance. Later on in a note dated the 15th May 1902, on irrigation and famine prevention in the Punjab by Colonel S. L. Jacob, R. E., C. I. E., late Chief Engineer, Public Works Department, the Lower Bari Doab Canal scheme was criticised and an alternative scheme to utilize the surplus waters of the river Jhelum for the irrigation of the Lower Bari Doab was formulated and discussed in some detail. This note was written in England and the proposals made in it appear to have been made quite independently of those of Sir James Wilson. In both of the above proposals the existing systems of the Lower Chenab Canal would have been severed and mutilated. To Mr. (now Sir) John Benton, K. C, I. E., the then Chief Engineer, Irrigation Works of the Punjab, is due the idea of utilising the surplus waters of the Jhelum River to the best advantage and without vitiating existing canal systems. Sir John Benton's project considered of a canal taking out of that river above Rasul which after crossing and irrigating the Gujrat District would empty its supply into the Chenab river above Khanki. A second canal (the Upper Chenab) taking out of the Chenab above Sialkot would after irrigating the upper part of the Rechna Doab, cross the Ravi and irrigate the lower portion of the Bari Doab. The complete scheme, as above outlined, is the triple canals project as being constructed. The Irrigation Commission, after careful consideration of all the various proposals advised that Mr. Preston's project should be held in abeyance and that a scheme on the limes advanced by Sir John Benton should be fully investigated. The original project estimate of the triple canals was prepared in 1903-04 under that officer's vigorous and able direction and sanctioned by the Right Honourable the Secretary of State early in 1905. The work was commenced about the middle of that year on the Upper Jhelum and Upper Chenab Canals. The revised estimate of cost, including indirect charges, amounts to 1,03,682 lakhs of rupees or a little over £68,12,000. The scheme is one of the boldest and most expensive irrigation schemes ever planned and will ever remain as a memorial of the conspicuous ability of its originator and designer, Sir John Benton. As aforementioned it consists of the Upper Jhelum, the Upper Chenab and the (new) Lower Bari Doab Canals.

AREA PROTECTED BY THE CANALS.

The tracts commanded are as follows:—By the Upper Jhelum portions of the districts of Gujrat and Shahpur, by the Upper Chenab portions of the districts of Sialkot, Gujranwaila, Lahore and Montgomery and by the Lower Bari Doab portions of the Lahore, Montgomery and Multan Districts. The total area protected is nearly 4,000,000 acrea and the total estimated and annual irrigation 1,875,000 acres, bringing in a total gross revenue of 95-1-2 lakhs of rupees, the net revenue will be 77 3-4 lakhs, representing a return of 7 1-2 per cent on the capital outlay. The Upper Chenab Canal which is the middle line of the three canals commands in the Rechna Doab an area of 1,600,000 acres and will irrigate some 605,000 acres. The estimated cost is Rs. 373 1-2 lakhs. annual gross revenue will be Rs 32 lakhs and net revenue Rs. 25-2-3 lakhs. The Upper Chenab may, however, be rightly considered as the upper half of an immense canal irrigating both the Rechna and Lower Bari Doabs as it will carry for most of the year the supplies required for these two Doabs whose combined area is 3,235,000 acres. It is believed that in regard to size the Upper Chenab is one of the largest irrigating canals in the world. The main line is 91 miles long with a bed width at head of 240 feet, full supply depth of 11'8 feet and discharge of 11,700 cubics. The canal off-takes from the Chenab river at Marala some 10 miles north west of Sialkot. The head-works are of great magnitude and comprise a weir 4,000 feet long provided with 6 feet filling shutters on Mr. Ashford's patent system, under sluices af 8 days of 31 feet, clear span with gates worked on the Stoney principle and head regulation of 12 spans of 24 1-2 feet. These works are all of a very massive type and may be considered as the largest and most imposing yet constructed in India. The river is controlled by flanking bell, bunds of very heavy section both up and down. Stream marginal embankments some 12 miles in length have been constructed to prevent the river from spilling on the leftbank. It may be mentioned that all the iron gates and gearing which are of the most modern type have been manufactured in the Canal Workshops at Amritsar. The head-works were constructed under great difficulties owiug ta floods in the river and the officers in charge may be congratulated on the success of their arduous labours. The works on the main line comprise numerous bridges, fall and drainage syphons. The quantities of work done on the head-works and main line are enormous. An immense diversion out in the Sharakpur Tahsil will carry 35,000 cubics of drainage water to the Ravi river. The length of the branches will be about 80 miles and the distributories 1,092 miles. The whole commanded area has been laid out by the Settlement Department into rectangles of 25 acres. Each of these has been levelled over by the Irrigation Department and complete contoured maps prepared. The rectangles will be ultimately subdivided into only acre compartments and that the correct distribution of supply and assessment of water-rates will be greatly facilitated. Taking into consideration the labour disadvantages which have had to be contended with in the form of epidemics of plague and malarial fevers and competition of other large works in the province the time spent in construction (7 years) is very short and the progress creditabla to all concerned. In conclusion it may be said that the triple canals of which the Upper Chenab is the first to be so far completed as to enable kharriff irrigation being begun this year will not only protect already populated districts which suffer at times from uncertain rainfall, but will bring under crops large tracts of desert waste and this form the means of sustaining in prosperity and comfort many thousands of the people of this province.",

THE VICEROY'S SPEECH.

His Excellency the Viceroy said:—"Your Honour and Gentlemen,—I have listened with much interest to the description which has just been given us of the inception and design of the great triple project, the first instalment of which it is my privilege to open to-day. It is, I understand, to Sir James Wilson that we are indebted for the first inception of the idea to turn out the surplus water of the Jhelum and Chenab rivers across the country to the Lower Bari Doab. But there was serious defects in the plan that he suggested and it is to Sir John Benton who has so lately left us and whose absence from this ceremony we all sincerely regret that we owe not only the scheme in its present form, but also the prompt preparation of the project and the skilful designs of the works, while to Messrs Mullaly, Bennet and Ives is due the chief credit for the actual construction in the face of money difficulties of that portion of the scheme which is now to come into operation. Nor must I omit honourable mention of the name of Mr. Ashford who has designed and constructed the iron work of the head-works many features of which and especially the shutters are novel to your Honour and to all these officers I offer my hearty congratulations. It will, I am sure, always be a source of pride and gratification to them and to all who worked with them to have been associated in the design and construction of this great work. I feel myself peculiarly fortunate in that to me should have fallen the honour of opening the first link in this great system of canals. Irrigation is one of the subjects which has constantly engsged the earnest attention of the Government of India. It is a subject to which Lord Curzon gave his special and unremitting attention and we should not forget that while the development of Sir John Benton and the band of keen engineers who have laboured upon the idea which first gave it birth was thrown into shape by the Irrigation Commission which was itself the progeny of Lord Curzon's genius. Gentlemen, I sometimes think that the profession of an engineer is one of the most attractive of all professions. Whatever be the work he is employed upon he can see it growing under his hands, and while a statesman, a doctor or lawyer can seldom be absolutely certain of the effect of the measures he may bring into play, of the remedies he may prescribe or of the line of argument he may adopt and engineer can, as a rule, calculate with mathematical accuracy the strength and the behaviour of the materials with which he has to deal and of the forces that may act upon them. I think to that the charm of the work must be greatly enhanced when it comes to the construction of an irrigational work like that which we are to open to-day for then not only can he watch his creation growing under his hands, but there must be an intense and peculiar satisfaction in the thought that every effort he makes in a step towards the fulfilment of a project whereby one of the waste places of the earth shall be converted into a garden where man may labour contently and count with confidence upon enjoying the fruits of his labour and where the gaunt spectre of famine shall for ever be laid to rest.

DANGERS TO BE AVOIDED.

"But, gentlemen, even the rose of irrigation has its thorns and before I proceed to open this Canal you will, I trust, pardon me if I venture upon a word of warning. It is, I believe, to a dry and healthy climate and to the difficulties which had to be overcome in the past in winning a livelihood from a soil which depended for its water-supply upon a light and precarious rainfall that you people of the Punjab owe your fine physique and many sturdy and manly qualities. These believe me are a priceless heritage. Do not I pray you part too readily or too completely from the conditions that have given them to you. Do not I warn you allow your lands to become sodden and water-logged, your village sites and homesteads to be rendered damp and unwholesome and your health and that of your children to be sapped and undermined by a too lavish use of the water which our canals place at your disposal. With this word of warning I will proceed to open the Upper Chenab Canal. May it prove to the people of the districts to be, commanded by it, a fruitful source of wealth, happiness and prosperity and an effectual and abiding protection against the evil of draught and famine."

A move was then made to the works where the Bishop of Lahore said a short prayer and then His Excellency using a silver handle which was afterwards presented to him as a memento the occasion opened one of the sluices which allowed the water into the canal. The workings of the sluices and gates were then explained to His Excellency by Mr. Bennett and Mr. Ashford including a new system of automatic shutters invented by Mr. Ashford and now being used for the first time for allowing surplus water over the weir in times of heavy floods. After a photograph had been taken of those assembled on the opening ceremony, breakfast was served in a large tent by the river side. Soon after 9 o'clock the Viceroy returned to his special train and having bidden goodbye to Sir Louis Dane, H. H. the Maharajah of Kashmir, Sir R. Carlyle, Mr. W. Bennett, and other officials the train left Merala for Dehra Dun where it is due to arrive at 8 a. m. to-morrow.

BURMA CHIEF COURT.

Appointment of an Officiating Judge.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, APRIL 12.

In consequence of the grant of leave to Hon'ble Mr. R. W. Ormond, Barrister-at-Law, the Governor General in Council has under Section 5 of the Lower Burma Courts Act, 1900 has appointed the Hon'ble Mr. C. C. Young, Barrister-at-Law, Government Advocate, Burma, to officiate as a Judge of the Chief Court of Lower Burma from 23rd April to 5th September, 1912, or until further orders.

CULTIVATION IN MADRAS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, APRIL 12.

Mr. C. R. Ferguson, a gentleman farmer of the Yalagiri Hills, speaking on the "Domiciled community and land cultivation" at the Doveton College yesterday evening, suggested that about 200 Anglo-Indians (Britishers), who were able to invest say about Rs. 3,000, and upwards should purchase lands and cultivate them so as to raise themselves to the position of landed gentry under a self-contributed trust of the principal settleres. Mr. Ferguson gave details of the scheme, and asked for the sympathy and co-operation of the people of Madras.

JUMP FROM A TRAIN.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, APRIL 12.

A pleader of the Calcutta Police Court was arrested by the Burdwan Railway Police on a charge of tampering with the vacuum chain at Pandua station on the East Indian Railway. The pleader, stated an Indian passenger, jumped out of the running train and was dragged along the line. Hoping to stop the train, he pulled the chain. He will be tried at Burdwan on the 19th instant.

WEEKLY PLAGUE MORTALITY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, APRIL 11.

During the week ending 6th April the total plague mortality rose to 10,562 against 12,[illegible] cases. The Bombay Presidency had 447 deaths, Madras 45, Bengal 139, Bihar 2,085, the United Provinces 4,752, the Punjab 1,782, Burma 34, the Central Provinces 663, Mysore 29, Hyderabad 340, Central India 128, Rajputana 77, and Kashmir 4. Delhi reports 1 death and 3 cases.

SMALL-POX IN BURMA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, APRIL 12.

Another death from small-pox is reported from the oil-fields in Yenangyaung the victim being Karnes, another American driller.

AMERICAN TOURISTS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, APRIL 12.

After a good deal of sightseeing and visiting all historical and interesting places the American tourists left Calcutta to-day to board the "Cleveland" lying at Diamond Harbour and bound for Colombo, Bombay and Naples. The vessel brought five hundred and fifty visitors, but they all return to the States except an American heiress who married an Australian merchant here to-day.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, APRIL 11.

The Government of India have approved the Cantonment Magistrate of Belgaum inspecting the Cantonments of St. Thomas Mount, Pallavaram and Poonamallee twice a year.

Subedar Major Rannu Thapa has been posted as Extra Assistant Cantonment Magistrate to Meerut.

Major Vaughan, Cantonment Magistrate, is transferred from Quetta to Jullunder.

Major Palin, Cantonment Magistrate, is posted to Quetta on return from leave.

Lieutenant Burham, 6th Dragoons, is appointed Extra Aide-de-Camp to the Governor-General of Australia.

The following officers of the Indian Army are permitted to retire from the dates shown:—Colonel T. H. Smith from 23rd February 1912; Lieut.-Colonel L. S. Newmarch from 23rd March 1912; Lieut.-Colonel G. F. Chenevix Trench from 10th April 1912; Major W. F. Newnham, 34th Horse, from 19th March 1912, Captain H. E. S. Cordeaux from 2nd June 1912; Captain L. A. Bethell, 2nd Battalion, 10th Gurkhas, is appointed an Assistant Commandant in the Eastern Bengal and Assam Police.

On return from leave Captain Gervers, N.E., is posted to Military Works in the 3rd (Lahore Division).

Approval has been given to the appointment of Major C. Rattray, 26th Punjabis, as 2nd-in-Command of the 80th Infantry.

Captain Thorne, 103rd Infantry, is appointed officiating Cantonment Magistrate, Amballa.

THE METROPOLITAN'S TOUR.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, APRIL 12.

The Metropolitan will leave Calcutta on 10th April and will visit Chittagong, Silchar, Haflong, Lamding, Cinnamara, Titahar, Mazira, Dum Dum, Dibrogarh, Tezpur, Gauhati, Shilong, and return to Calcutta in May.

LATEST FROM HOME

SUMMARY OF THE WEEK.

London, March 23.

On account of the coal strike the King cancelled his visit to Lord Derby for the Grand National. The Queen opened the Barnato-Joel Cancer Charity at the Middlesex Hospital on Wednesday.

The Prince of Wales will leave London on Monday for Paris, where he is going to study French. He will be absent until October.

The committee of the King Edward Memorial Fund for London have adopted the Shadwell Market scheme, towards which an anonymous donor has given £25,000, and also the Memorial to be erected on the Piccadilly side of the Green Park.

The Government's final attempt to effect a settlement by negotiation failed on Tuesday, and on Wednesday morning the Wage Bill was read a third time in the House of Commons without the minimum figures being inserted. The Federation has decided to take a ballot of the men immediately onthe question of resuming work.

The Coal Mines (Minimum Wage) Bill has occupied almost the whole attention of both Houses during the week. Syndicalism was discussed in the House of Commons on two occasions.

In the House of Commons the motion for the second reading of the Parliamentary Franchise (Women) Bill was rejected by 222 votes to 208, after a debate in which the Prime Minister and Sir E. Grey, differing on this subject, were the principal speakers.

Mr. and Mrs. Pethick Lawrence and Mrs Panckhurst have been committed for trial on charges of conspiracy. Mrs. Tuke was discharged. Mr. and Mrs. Pethick Lawrence were released on bail.

Mr. J. H. Thomas, M.P., has denied a published statement that a strike of railwaymen would take place in May.

Further gifts of £70,000 and £50,000 to the London University are announced, the total subscribed in ten days being £355,000.

The four men arrested in the Isle of Wight on charges of espionage were discharged on Saturday with a caution.

The deaths of the week include those of Mr. William James, Lord Hertford, and Admiral Field C. B.

Polling took place on Wednesday for the aldermania vacancy in the Ward of Farringdon Within, Sir John James Baddeley being returned with 469 votes to 206 for Mr. Doree.

The trials of 126 suffragists for window smashing was commenced at the London Sessions on Tuesday. The sentences imposed vary from three to six months' imprisonment.

The University Sports on Saturday ended in a tie.—The Association football match between Scotland and England resulted in a draw.—Wales beat France in the Rugby International match on Monday.—The Lincolnshire Handicap was won by Mr. S. B. Joel's Long Set.

AUSTRIA-HUNGARY.

Count Khuen Hedervary, who recently resigned the Premiership of Hungary, was entrusted by the Crown with the management of the negotiations for a solution of the crisis. He has found success impracticable on the conditions laid down by the Crown. The outlook is uncertain and the crisis threatens to be protracted.

Several fatal Alpine accidents occurred on Monday in the Austrian Alps, a ski party of 11 persons being swept away and ten killed by an avalanche on the Hochschneeberg, and two holiday makers being similarly killed on the Steiners Meer, near Salzburg.

FRANCE.

The debate on the Morocco interpellations ended last Friday with a vote of confidence in the present Government by a majority of 332. A resolution for the appointment of a comm ssion of inquiry into M. Caillaux's policy was adopted. Several attempts were made to induce M. Caillaux to speak but he took no part in the debate.

Mme. Curie recently underwent an operation, but is now much better. It is hoped that she will be sufficiently recovered to take part in the forthcoming deliberations of the International Commission for fixing a radium standard. At the request of the Commission she has prepared a glass tube three millimetres in diameter and three centimetres in length, and the exact amount of radium contained in this tube will be fixed as the standard weight, which, in ordinary terms of measurement, would be about two centigrammes.

The Court of Cassation has allowed the Public Prosecutor's appeal against the judgment of the Court below quashing the proceedings against the company promoter Rochette on the ground that they had been invalidated by successive adjournments of the preliminary judicial inquiry and of the trial. The Court found that the conduct of the case had been regular and was valid. The affair will be withdrawn from the Paris Courts and will be re-tried before a provincial tribunal.

GREECE.

The elections to the new Chamber have given M. Venezelos an overwhelming majority. Of the 181 Deputies returned, 147 are supporters of the Premier.

It is expected that 23 Cretan Deputies will present themselves at Athens, but the Greek Government is firmly resolved not to admit them without the consent of the Powers.

RUSSIA.

Bitter criticism of the affairs of the Orthodox Church has been heard from all parties in the Duma during the debate on the estimates for the Holy Synod. The Extreme Right denounced attempts to bring about closer relations with the Anglicans, but these attacks fell flat. On the other hand, denunciation by the Moderates and the Opposition of bureaucratic control of ecclesiastical affairs evoked intense interest and approval. Bishops Eulogious and Mitrofan were among the critics. The culminating point was reached in a speech by M. Guchkoff, who denounced the Procurator of the Synod for abuses which recently caused much scandal throughout the country, notably the assumption of clericopolitical dignity at Court by the notorious Gregory Rasputin.

Captain Maltschewski the commander of the local detachment of the Finnish frontier guard at Tulumoserao, in the Government of Olonetz, has been shot dead by two of his men.

TURKEY.

Kopassis Effendi, the Prince-Governor of Samos, has been stabbed by a Greek and has died as a result of his wounds. The assassin was arrested. Kopassis was of Cretan origin. Ferid Pasha, in August, 1901 appointed him Governor of Samos. In the following spring came a collision, the popular party in the island, under Sophoulis, refusing to summon the Assembly, and the Porte determined to support him by despatching troops to Vathy in contravention of the arrangement concluded with the three protecting Powers in 1832. Serious bloodshed followed. The Governor for some days was besieged in his house and the town was bombarded by Turkish warships. Sophoulis, who fled from the island, was condemned to death and his property was confiscated. These occurrences rendered Kopassis highly unpopular not only with the Samiotes, but with the whole Greek world.

Ten bombs have been found at kilometre 174 on the Salonika-Monastir Railway and near Florina.

According to reports received from Consular sources, five of the contact, mines recently laid down in the Dardanelles are missing, and several others —according to some accounts as many as eight—have exploded. The usual rumours concerning the activity of secret agents are current, but there is reason to believe that the mischief was done by a particularly lively school of porpoises, which is hardly likely to have been pressed into the Italian service. The news has caused considerable anxiety in shipping circles at Constantinople.

UNITED STATES.

A widespread labour unrest has developed throughout New Jersey among the silk weavers and other textile workers. A silk workers' strike, which is now proceeding at Paterson and elsewhere is apparently part of a general strike which is being contemplated in the cotton and woollen centres. The same Socialist organization which directed the Lawrence struggle is believed to be supporting the New Jersey movement. Estimates of the number of those already idle range from 10,000 to 20,000. The strikers demand a higher rate of wages.

Thousands of textile operatives were rendered idle on Tuesday, when the millowners at Lowell, Massachusetts, closed their plants until the wage dispute should be settled. This action was taken after further strikes had been declared there, the workers demanding 10 to 15 per cent increases.

The Lawrence strike is officially ended and the operatives are resuming work without disorder. It is estimated that upwards of 120,000 textile workers throughout New England will benefit by the higher wages which became effective on Monday.

THE COAL STRIKE.

Serious Labour Split Apparent.

London, March 29.

There is a serious split in the ranks of the Labour Party as a result of the strained relations which have existed during the recent crisis between the miners and other trade-union members and the Socialist members of the party. The two wings of the party, it will be remembered, were fused into one at the beginning of 1909. It is by no means improbable, if the present irritation continues, that they will again separate, or secede the one group from the other, with disastrous results to the unity of the Labour movement in Parliament and in the country. So far matters have not come to this pass. But the antagonism between the two sections culminated at the meeting of the party which was held on Tuesday night to consider the course to the taken on the third reading stage of the Wage Bill. There were angry scenes and some violent recriminations at this meeting. The miners' members desired that the party should cast its vote against the third reading. Mr. Ramsay MacDonald, the chairman, counselled that the party should abstain from voting, and in this he was supported by most of the other Socialist members. The trade-union members gained the day, and on a vote secured a majority in favour of the party voting against the third reading of the Wage Bill.

The Miners' Federation were incensed with the leaders of the Parliamentary Labour Party for having represented them in the House of Commons as desirous that the Minimum Wage Bill should be withdrawn if an agreement on outstanding points was arrived at outside Parliament. This notwithstanding it was the miners' members at Tuesday night's meeting who decided to vote against the third reading of the Bill—as a protest, presumably, against their failure to secure the insertion of figures in the Bill. It was Mr. Ramsay MacDonald and his associates this time who advised that a step hostile to the Bill should not be taken. From the Labour point of view it would seem that Mr. Ramsay MacDonald's counsel was wise, and in the interest of the miners as well as of the Labour Party. The miners' members have now made the Labour Party cast their vote against the third reading of a legislative measure embodying for the first time the principle of a "minimum" wage. This may embarrass the Labour movement in the country.

In the meantime, being bound by the majority decision of the party, it became Mr. Ramsay MacDonald's duty, presumably against his better judjment, to attack the Government when the third reading stage of the Bill was subsequently taken in the House, and to vote against the third reading. But, in spite of the party decision, a few Labour members who were in sympathy with the Chairmans original attitude, abstained from voting. Several Socialist members have also determined to speek in the country this week-end in support of the Wage Bill.

TASK OF THE DISTRICT BOARDS.

When the district boards do get into operation three or four weeks hence they will have some puzzling questions to decide—for example, regarding abnormal places. But, as one owner said, "No doubt these questions will straighten themselves out somehow." Another owner said:

At our meeting to-day little of importance was discussed except the best way of carrying out the new law. But we were anxious to make it very clear that we had done everything we could to get a peaceful settlement from the beginning of negotiations last November. We met the Government in every way possible, though we knew that joint conferences would be merely repetitions of the innumerable meetings we had had already with men who were quite unyielding. The moment the Government announced their basis of settlement we accepted the principle of a "minimum" wage with adequate safeguards for a "minimum" output. The Bill does not give those safeguards. If further proof were needed of the owners' readiness for a settlement, it is to be seen in the fact that, although the Government did not carry out its declaration to the full, the owners have still accepted that part of the Government's plan which is unfavourable to themselves and favourable to the men.

PROTECTIVE MEASURES.

For the protection of the miners who return to work, and the preservation of public order, schemes have been devised by the Home Office as well as the War Office. In their preparations the Government have naturally had to bear in mind the possibility of any dislocation of the railway service, on which the food supplies of the community depend. There is no need to particularize as to the special danger to which the railway service might be subjected if there was a spread of the strike fever. In all the preparations which the Government are making to cope with the national crisis if the coal strike continues, or if the transport workers were to join the miners, they are anxious that none should be able to interpret their action as provocative. Any direct action that may be necessary, and the Government still hope that no such action will be necessary, will be protective. In regard to the railway service, the Government have been strengthened by an understanding which has been come to between the general managers of the railway companies, who have been meeting in conference, and who intend in case of need to pool, so to speak, the stocks of cold of the different railway companies so that there shall be no stoppage of the service on any of the main lines.

With regard to the provision of soldiers for the protection, if need be, of the mines at which work is resumed, it is hoped that it may not be necessary to quarter soldiers anywhere near the pits, but rather at such a distance as would avoid the semblance of intimidation and yet enable the authorities to secure their aid without undue loss of time in case of emergency. The miners have behaved extremely well; in a good many cases they have raised no objection to the owners winding the coal for pumping, for ventilation, and for the general upkeep of the colliery, and have allowed unionists to go down the mines to keep the roadways open and look after horses which have been left in the mines. Every desire exists to recognize the miners' peaceful conduct, and, in taking protective measures, to avoid irritating them.

THE CONCILIATION BILL.

Adverse Majority of Fourteen.

By a majority of 14 the Women's Enfranchisement Bill was rejected in the House of Commons on March 29 222 members voting against the measure, and 208 for it. The result of the division was uncertain until the very last moment, and when the announcement was made that the Bill had been thrown out there was a scene of wild enthusiasm. When the tellers against the Bill advanced to the table to declare the numbers and it was realized that the measure was defeated, the majority who had voted against the second reading cheered excitedly, and many of them rose in their places and waved papers or handkerchiefs. It was a scene as is seldom witnessed except on occasions when Governments are defeated. All the Nationalists who took part in the division voted against the Bill, and to this the Liberal supporters of the Bill attribute its defeat.

The Ministers who supported the second reading were Mr. Birrell, Mr. Burns, Mr. Lloyd George, Sir E. Grey, Mr. Runciman, Mr. Illingworth, Sir J. Simon, Mr. Gulland, Mr. Wedgwood Benn, Mr. Geoffrey Howard, Mr. E. S. Montagu, Mr. J. M. Robertson, Mr. Tennant, Mr. McKinnon Wood, Mr. Trevelyan and Mr. Ure.

The Ministers who voted against the Bill were Mr. Asquith, Mr. Buxton, Mr. Churchill, Mr. Harcourth, Mr. Hobhouse, Mr. J. A. Pease, Mr. Herbert Samuel, Mr. Masterman, and Colonel Seely. Some additions may possible have to be made to this list when the division lists are out this morning, but it is fairly comprehensive.

Mr. Balfour voted for the second reading and also Mr. Bonar Law, Mr. Lyttelton Mr. Pike Pease, and other prominent Unionists.

The honorary degree of Doctor of Laws will be conferred at Glasgow University on June 25 on Mr. A. Bonar Law, M.P., a former student of the University.

Babu A. C. Bahadori, the unsuccessful candidates, has filed a civil suit to set aside the Municipal election in Katra, Colonelgung ward of Allahabad Municipality.

AFFAIRS IN PERSIA.

A Reuter telegram from Teheran, dated March 25, states that owing to serious fighting at Meshed between partisans of the ex-Shah and the Constitutionalists the Russian Consul-General has seen fit to proclaim martial law there. There are about 2,000 Russian troops at Meshed.

The "Times" Teheran correspondent says the Persian Government has received the balance of the Anglo-Russian advance of £200,000.

Teheran, March 26 "(Times)".—The presence of the Indian troops appears to have deterred the tribesmen from a nearer approach to Lingah, but some apprehension remains lest they should now combine with another force threatening other ports.

St. Petersburg, March 26 (Reuter)—A telegram from Meshed gives particulars of the circumstances which led to the proclamation of martial law there by the Russian Consul-General. The message states that as a force of Government police were retiring into the town yesterday, pursued by adherents of the ex-Shah who had made a sortie from their sanctuary at the tomb of Imam Riza, disorders broke out among the populace, who began to pillage houses, and attacked several Russians. Matters assumed such a threatening aspect that, with the consent of the Persian authorities, who were unable to cope with the situation, the Russian Consul-General proclaimed martial law in the town; and handed over the command to the commander of the Russian troops. Russian petrols restored order without firing a shot, and the adherents of the ex-Shah withdrew to their refuge, where they remain quiet. It is expected that they will accept the amnesty offered them. The inhabitants have expressed their thanks to the Consul-General for the vigorous measures taken by him. The Governor-General of Khorassan, of which province Meshed is the capital, and the commander of the Persian troops have tendered their resignations.

St. Petersburg, March 27 ("Times").—Salar-ed-Dowleh's intention of founding a vassal State in Western Persia compels the question whether Russia can reasonably be expected to assume the additional burden of forcibly removing the turbulent Prince. Joint Anglo-Russian representations at Constantinople might solve the difficulty, if, as rumoured, Salar-ed-Dowleh is encouraged by hope of Turkish support.

The "Times" in an article on Persian affairs says:—

It will be long, we fear, before the situation in Persia can be described as tolerable, even judged by Oriental standards, but the Government of the Shah have at last taken a first step towards practical reform. They have accepted the small loan of £200,000 offered to them in equal shares by the British and the Russian Governments, and, of course they have at the same time assented to the condition on which the offer was made. Persia has passed through a trying period of constitutional experiment. It has left her with a Treasury as empty as when it began, and with her old problems unsolved and in many cases sorely aggravated. Her first task is to thrust down the anarchy which is bursting out in so many different parts of her dominions. The first remedy, and the only remedy, which at this stage of her malady can profit her, is to set up an executive of some kind with a strong hand and with the will to use it. A supply of money, as we have again and again observed, is the condition precedent to the creation of such an executive. Without money the Government cannot pay the public force, and unpaid, or irregularly paid, soldiers and gendarmes are a danger, instead of a safeguard, to order.

The conditions on which the loan is made show the directions in which the capacity will be tested. First among them is the demand that the Persian Government shall act in conformity with the principles of the Anglo-Russian Convention. It is superfluous to dwell upon the indispensable necessity of compliance with this condition. Omission or neglect to fulfil it must inevitably lead Persia down the path of ruin. Another condition requires them to discuss the organisation of a small and effective army of regulars with the two Legations. The formation of such an army is so manifestly in their own interests for the collection of revenue that we cannot imagine any indisposition upon their part to further it. It cannot, of course, be undertaken without more money, and we note that the Government express their hope that the two Powers will lend their "concours efficace" for the new loan. The other two conditions are of a temporary kind. The one demands an arrangement with the ex-Shah for his departure and pension, and for an amnesty to his followers; and the other the dismissal of all irregulars from the army so soon as his ex-Majesty and his brother, Salar-ed-Dowleh, have left Persia. Mohammed Ali has gone some weeks ago, after much desperate bargaining. Probably Salar-ed-Dowleh will in time listen to reason, and also consent to expatriation upon terms.

While there is much in Persia which we cannot even hope to see righted for many years to come, there is at least one good piece of recent English work on her coasts which we can regard with satisfaction and with pride. That work is the suppression of the illicit trade in arms between Muscat and Mekran. Nothing could have been better devised or better carried out than the measures which have been taken to suppress it. Admiral Slade, to whom we owe these measures, is now on his way home, with the happy consciousness that he has discharged a difficult and a pressing duty with entire success. The trade is dead, and it remains for us to see that it is not surreptitiously revived. Its object, we need hardly say, is to furnish the tribes upon the north-west frontier of India with modern rifles, which are notoriously bought in the first instance for use against us. The rifles come by way of Muscat. The Sultan, who is on excellent terms with us, is anxious to control the trade, since France has hitherto steadfastly refused to relinquish her treaty right to carry it on. With this object he has now decided that all arms imported into his dominions must be stored in a bonded warehouse. We are grateful to the Sultan for his friendly action, but it needs no great knowledge of Oriental officials and of the ways of some European manufacturers and exporters in dealing with such officials, to see that the supervision of the trade at Muscat may fail to be very thorough. We hope, however, for the best.

MOROCCO.

The French Chamber on March 22 finished the debate on the Morocco interpellations, and passed a vote of confidence in the Government by 413 votes to 81. In the course of the debate the Prime Minister declared that the new Franco-German Convention involved no obligations by the French Government which had not been made public.

M. Regnault has telegraphed to the French Prime Minister that on his arrival at Fez on March 24 he was greeted in the name of the Sultan by the Grand Vizier, who expressed Mulai Hafid's satisfaction at welcoming the representative of France, and his desire to co-operate in the establishment of the new regime.

Madrid, March 24 (Times).—The Spanish forces in the Riff occupied on Friday three new positions overlooking the Lower Kert. The operation itself was effected without difficulty, but during the subsequent retirement of the supporting columns the Moors gave considerable trouble. The Spanish losses are reported as four officers and twenty-nine men killed and four officers and eighty-one men wounded. The Moors are believed to have suffered severely.

Paris, March 25 ("Morning Post")—It is announced that the Minister for War has drawn up the following scheme for the composition of the Shereefian Army. The Shereefian Army will be under the command of a general or lieutenant-general, who will be subordinate to the Commander-in-Chief of the Army of occupation in Morocco and eventual Minister for War. The Army will consist, first, of the Shereefian Guard stationed at Fez and responsible for the security of the Sultan, and, secondly, of the Moroccan Army, which will co-operate with the French Army of occupation. The Guard, which will be commanded by a French officer assisted by a Kaid, will consist of the General Staff of the Guard the Sultan's band two battalions of infantry, including one negro battalion of two companies two squadrons of cavalry, including one negro squadron, one mountain battery, and ammulance. The Moroccan Army will consist of nine infantry battalions, five squadrons of cavalry, four batteries of Artillery, one Engineer battalion, and commissariat. Compulsory service will be imposed on the tribes as their administrative organisaiton proceeds in compensation for the advantages which they will obtain. In order to bring the Shereefian troops up to full strength by Jan. 1, 1913, the enlistment of volunteers will continue.

Paris, March 26 "(Times)."—M. Regnault, who was received in audience by Mulai Hafid at Fez to-day, delivered an address, to which El Mokri replied in the Sultan's name, welcoming the French envoy, and expressing satisfaction at the prospect of co-operating with France. M. Regnault presented Mulai Hafid with the insignia in gold of an officer of the Instruction Publique and of a commander of the Merite Agricole.

YUAN SHIH-KAI.

President's Memorial to the Throne.

On January 26, Prince Chun, the ex-Regent, visited the Prime Minister, and informed him that the Empress Dowager desired to confer upon him the honour of the Second Order of Nobility, and order which it has been the custom to translate into English as "Marquess." With the one exception of the ducal rank borne by the descendant of Confucius, this is the highest rank of nobility which can be conferred upon a Chinese, and very seldom has even this title been granted to one who was not a Manchu. Tseng Kuo-fan, the great leader who crushed the Taiping Rebellion, and Tso Tsung-tang, who led the "agricultural army" in its march across China for the recapture of Chinese Turkestan, in their lifetime, and Li Hung-chang posthumously, received this coveted honour from the late Empress Dowager.

Obviously it was embarrassing for the Prime Minister to be offered this honour at a time when he was parleying with the Republican party. Obviously also it was an astute act of Manchu policy to impress the Chinese people with the conviction that Yuan Shih-kai was working hand in glove with the Manchu oligarchy. The by-play of the Edits, by which the Throne made every effort to induce the Premier to accept the honour, which he was equally determined to decline, throws an interesting sidelight upon the Chinese character. On January 26, the "Official Gazette" announced that Yuan Shih-kai had received a decree from the Empress Dowager as follows:—

The Prime Minister, Yuan Shih-kai, is a loyal and patriotic statesman, who has served us with the fullest diligence. Since his assumption of office he has planned the policy of the State and come to the rescue of the situation, and his desert is very great. We hereby confer upon him the Second Order of Nobility in order that our signal favour may be made manifest. He is not permitted to decline.

THE REPLY TO THE EDICT.

On the following day Yuan Shih-kai declined this honour in a memorial of deep interest, in which he reviews his own conduct since the outbreak of the Revolution:—

As I knelt to receive your mandate, I was sorely afraid I recall that I have received hereditary favour from the Throne, and have been repeatedly accorded marks of its signal approbation. At the outbreak of the revolution. I was again appointed to a vice-royalty, and was placed in supreme command of the troops. Afterwards, on the Cabinet being formed, I was appointed Prime Minister. Confronted by recurring difficulties, and grieving at my failure to redeem the situation, I have been unable to accomplish the smallest result after the lapse of months. The dynasty is crumbling into dust and the people's love is in fragments like a potsherd. The body politic is smitten with a murrain and no cure for its distemper can be found. Like Shih Kofa, the last Ming Commander-in-Chief, I am destitute of a fraction of recorded merit, and my guilt knows no desert save death. I now beg to recount to your Majesty the perplexities under which I have laboured since taking office.

REVOLUTIONARY SUCCESS.

At first the revolution was military in character. It spread to the official class and to the rest of the population. Within a month thirteen provinces had been lost, and both Chihli and Shantung were showing signs of disaffection. The Throne gave ear to the people's wishes, and agreed to the prayer of the Assembly to promulgate fundamental article of this Constitution. The Sovereign was thus shorn of practically every vestige of power, and there was nothing left for him to surrender. The Government would have been what some still desire—namely, a Soverign with an empty title at the head of a Republic. When I first entered upon office, I was in favour of a Constitutional Monarchy, in the hope that the position might be still saved. It seemed as if my desires were on the eve of realization, when the Chihli troops accepted these proposals and Shantung cancelled its declaration of independence. But after the recapture of Hankow the Navy mutinied; no sooner was Hanyang taken than Nanking fell. A friendly Power then mediated with a request for an armistice in the interests of humanity.

I accordingly sent a representative to Shanghai to discuss the situation, but after a fortnight's conference no result was attained, and the Republicans refused to abate one jot of their demands for a Republic. The Provincial Assembles of Chihli and Honan then followed their example, and constant outbreaks were occurring in the interior. This has been followed by successive revolutionary successes at Urga, Kuldja, and Khailar. Even feudatories which have been loyal for centuries were thus deserting the dynasty. I was consumed with grief at the thought of the imminent ruin which confronted us, and the heritage of woe which awaited the dynastic altars. I was forced to lay the facts before your Majesty, and you accordingly deigned to summon the Princes and Ministers to audience, at which each and all gave expression to identical views. You did then issue a decree summoning a National Convention to determine the future form of government. This was a complete frustration of my original hopes, but I still clung to the possibility that the Convention might not insist on a Republic, and might adhere to the Constitutional Monarchy. But no decision has been reached on the place of meeting or the mode of election. Meantime telegrams came pouring in from persons of eminence in their respective districts, from Viceroys and Governors who had done the State some service, from the envoys abroad who are well versed in foreign affairs, and even from Chambers of Commmerce in the ports, with the strongest appeals for a Republic. In the secrecy of my chamber I shed tears, the while I wondered how the affections of the nation had been so utterly alienated and how irretrievable had our fortunes become. This is my first reason for stating that I have failed in performing my duties.

To refer to military matters. When first I emerged from retirement and took over the supreme command, I felt that the Hupeh situation was of extreme urgency, and asked for reinforcements and funds. It was not till you had accorded your consent that I agreed to accept the post. But time was needed for the raising of troops and the provision of money. Your repeated mandates enjoining my departure had reached me before I arrived at the front. On reaching there I put fresh energy into officers and men; and had the occasion been pressed home, it is highly probable that Wuchang might have been recaptured after the fall of Hankow. But at that time the discussions of the Assembly and the unanimous demands of all classes of the community urged a policy of pacification. In consequence, repeated decrees were issued, deprecating further hostilities, and I had the honour to proclaim your merciful mandate and to call a halt to revewed fighting. When I reached Peking I found that the Treasury was completely exhausted, and that there was an utter lack of munitions of war. My negotiations for a loan were fraught with entire failure. The campaigns in Chien Lung's reign for the conquest of Turkestan and the Tibetan frontier, and those of the succeeding reign against the rebels in five provinces, involved the expenditure of nearly 100 million taels. The glorious campaigns of half a century ago against the Taiping and other rebels cost at least ten times that sum. At present we dare not look a month ahead for provisions of funds. It is true that your gracious grants from your private treasure have rendered us secure from dispersion of our forces though hunger. The fact remains that we are devoid of means for augmenting our troops or of increasing our supplies. We have to do as best we can with the scanty force at our disposal, and if we protect one place, it is at another's expense. This was why we failed to succour the week garrisons at Nanking, Hsiangyang, and Chingchau. On the other hand, the Republican forces are everywhere inciting the lawless element to cause disturbances. While cities once lost cannot easily be recovered, there is every likelihood of trouble breaking out in districts hitherto tranquil. Everywhere fresh troops rally round the Republican standard, our numbers remain ever stationary. The force recently raised in Manchuria cannot immediately appear on the scene. The ever-increasing disturbances in Honan and several other provinces cannot immediattly be suppressed. Thus has failure so far attended our military operations, and herein is my seconded reason for saying I have sailed in performing my duties.

FOREIGN RELATIONS.

While we have been quite unable to wage a successful campaign at home, our relations with foreign Powers have been full of perplexities. To take only the most conspicuous instances, there was the question about railway transport for the troops; the appropriation of the Customs to meet our obligations abroad; the demand of foreign Chambers of Commerce to protect life and property on the ground that the Treaties were no longer being observed. Further procrastination will only hamper us with fresh obstacles, and no plea based on reason or sentiment will suffice to retrieve the position. Meantime all governmental reform is suspended by reason of the war; the administration remains as rotten as ever. It is one of our comparatively smaller difficulties that such talent as we possess finds it no easy matter to translate the theory of the schools into practice.

As this time, when my powers are declining, I have failed in requiting the Imperial bounty which has assigned to me this heavy responsibility. The cup of my offences is daily filling, and my desert is less than a grain of sand or a drop of water. It would better become me to demand dismissal from my post, but I cannot bear to speak of leaving your Majesty's side, when I, whose family for so long has enjoyed Imperial favour, am the witness of the poignant anxiety which is your companion day and night. But if I accept this high honour, I shall be casting a slur on the equitable bestowal by the throne of rewards and punishments and shall be failing in the duty which I owe to the people of this country. How should I ever be able to guide public opinion or to set an example for the official body to follow? It remains to entreat your Majesty to cancel your former mandate, and to allow my purity of intention to be manifested to the world and my guilt to suffer no further aggravation. I pause and can say no more.

RENEWED OFFERS AND FINAL REFUSAL.

But the Throne would not accept this refusal. On January 28, a second Decree was issued as follows:—

Yuan Shih-kai has memorialized with an earnest statement of his feelings, and entreats Us to cancel our Decree conferring upon him a title. We are fully conscious of his modest sincerity, but the times are fraught with dire peril, and he has undergone the greatest hardships in propping up the position, the maintenance of which We owe to him. Let him immediately receive the Throne's mandate and refrain from further refusal.

A second time Yuan Shih-kai refused in a memorial replete with historical allusions, whereupon another Dgree was issued as follows:—

Yuan Shih-kai has again memorialized with a further expression of his sentiments and an entreaty to cancel the appointment to a title of nobility. He has now recounted a series of historical precedents and has couched his representations in most earnest language, but the present crisis is utterly unprecedented and of unparalleled severity. For the past few months he has encountered the fullest measure of arduous perplexity, and this high honour is his by right. He is to pay due obedience to Our former Decree and accept the title.

For a third time Yuan Shih-kai refused. Once more an Edict was issued saying.

Yuan Shih-kai again entreats us. His language betokens earnest sincerity, but in the bestowal of honours the Throne acts with balanced judgment. Yuan Shih-kai is commanded to obey Our repeated Decrees and to offer no refusals.

A fourth time Yuan Shih-kai refused pleading that the "uneasiness of his conscience did, but enhance the reverent reflection that the Divine will, is irrevocable," and this time his prayer was granted. Deliciously Chinese is this final Decree:—

Yuan Shih-kai has memorialized Us that he dares not persist refusal after Our repeated expressions of favour. Heasks that the acceptance of the patent may be postponed until the situation shall have improved. Rescript. Noted.

SYNDICALIST PROSECUTION.

The Marriages in Japan (Validity) Bill was read a second time.

In the House of Commons, on the motion for the second reading of the Consolidated Fund No. 1 Bill Mr. Wedgwood moved the rejection of the measure as a protest against the action of the Government in instituting the prosecution of persons concerned in the publication of the "Syndicalist." The motion was seconded by Mr. Lansbury. The Attorney-General explained that there was on the part of the Government no intention to interfere with the right to strike or with the free expression of political opinion but that the prosecutions which he had advised were meant to prevent or punish unlawful attempts to seduce soldiers from their sworn allegiance. He indicated a possible exercise of leniency in respect to the printers of the "Syndicalist." The debate on the motion for the rejection of the Bill was suspended at a quarter past eight o'clock, when there was a discussion on the motion for the second reading of the Great Eastern Railway Bill. This was agreed to, and on the proceedings on the Consolidated Fund Bill being resumed, the subject of the excessive burdens for education in Scotland was considered. Mr. Wedgwood's motion for the rejection of the Bill was defeated by 176 to 27, and the second reading was agreed to. Amid the cheers of the Opposition, Mr. Bonar Law strongly condemned the action of the Chancellor of the Exchequer in dipping into the Treasury chest to meet home expenditure. "It is a question of parliamentary desency," he said and he showed how the shortage of supply had arisen from the turning of Parliament and the Government into a kind of Stock Exchange, in which bargaining was carried on for the purchase of a majority. The transaction was also cuttingly criticised by Mr. T. M. Healy. He argued that if it was to be regarded as a precedent the Chancellor of the Exchequer would be able temporarily to deprive the Straits Settlements or the Cape of Good Hope of every shilling in order to escape from parliamentary control. "Why, sir," he remarked, "Charles I. lost his head for something very like that."

The Consolidated Fund Bill passed through Committee in the House of Commons.

In the House of Commons the Consolidated Fund Bill was read a third time after various questions had been raised. Mr. Ormsby-Gore moved a resolution declaring that the growth and advocacy by certain Labour agitators of Syndicalism constituted a grave danger to the State and the welfare of the community. The motion was seconded by Mr. Hewins. The debate was adjourned.

DEPARTURES.

Per s.s. "Salsette," April 13.

The P. and O. Co's mail steamer "Salsette," sails to-day for Marseilles and Europe with the following passengers:—

Andeen, Assit. Surgn. J. F.
Barnes, Lt-Col R W
Blackwell, Maj W R
Bradshaw, Capt A E
Brookes, Mrs Philpot
Bauga, Mr.
Bartlett, Mr E W J
Carter, Mrs N M
Chevenix Trench, Miss
Chitty, Mrs C W
Crouch, Mr, Mrs and 2 children
Curling Captain, J
Dunlop, Mrs
Demetriadi, Mr C
Dixon, Col O E
Davur, The Hon Justice Sir Dinshaw
Festing, Capt J E G
FitzPatrick, Mr and Mrs F S
Fyson, Prof P F
French, Mr D
George, Mr S W
Griffin, Mr F M A
Hewlett, Mr P R
Hanson, Mr C S
Hefti, Mr Henri
Hegarty, Mr M J R Hewlett, Mr P R
Inverarity, Mr J D
Jameison, Mr G
Kember, Mr H W and Mrs
Keenan, Mr J
Khan, Mr M A A
Kingdom, Mr J
Kyle, Capt S W
Lake, Mr and Mrs C
Lewis, Mr H V
Lloyd Jones, Col J
Loeb, Maj and Mrs, S G, 2 infants
Maunder, Mr G H
Mearns, Mrs W A, nurse and infant
Meiklejohn, Capt W L
Meldrum, Mr W
Napier Col the Hon H D, C M G
Noakes, Mr S M
Ormiston, Mr H L
Prebs, Dr F J
Reynolds, Mr J
Roberts, Mr W R
Raikes, Mr E B
Ritchie, Mr J
Roger, Mr W
Rose, Major C
Sethna, Mr R D
Sitwell, Col W H
Scott, The Hon Chief Justice Sir Basil
Sutherland, Mr H C
Tennant Mr. C A M
Twidell, Mr and Mrs
Vine, Mr H
Yapp, Mr G E
Walker, Mr R
Wynne Jones, Mr

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POLITICAL AND SOCIAL LETTER

(Continued from page 6.)

ZOROASTRIANS AND FREEMASONRY.

The Cama Lodge of Freemasons founded by the lamented Mr. D. P. Cama, Grand Treasurer of the Order of Antient Free and Accepted Masons held their annual Ladies' Festival at the Hotel Cecil on Tuesday when Mr. H. D. Cama, Master of the Lodge, this year, and Mrs. D. P. Cama welcomed the Pastmasters, officers and brethren together with other friends to a dinner, concert and dance. Amongst those present were Mr. and Mrs. Alexander Ritchie, Mr. and Mrs. G. I. Khory, Mr. P. B. Jeejeebhoy, Mr. A. S. Framjee, Mr. and Mrs. S K. Cama, Mr. N. B. Darabseth, Mr. R. R. Desai, Mr. S. Cama, and others. The whole of the proceedings at this delightful function were carried out with great enthusiasm, and Mr. Cama must be congratulated upon his success. I understand that the brethren of the Lodge which meets at the famous Mitre Hotel, Hampton, Court, entertain the highest regard for their Master, and it is, therefore, not surprising that he should have had such a warm reception when he rose to reply to the toast of his health at the dinner. He is devoted to his Lodge, which honours the honoured name of his family, and all Indian friends are particularly well received when they attend the regular meetings held in May, June, July and October. Not the least of the advantages which Freemasoury confers upon India is the opportunity it affords for fraternal intercourse between people of different races. It is satisfactory to see that it is doing a similar work, though on a necessarily smaller scale, here There is still too great a tendency for Indian sojourners or trippers (using the latter word in no offensive sense) to isolate themselves. The chances are that if you enter the smoking room of any club which has a sprinkling of Indians amongst its members you will invariably find them sitting together instead of mingling with their English fellow-members. This may be largely due to shyness, but to alter a well-known Transatlantic *mot* shyness may be more amiable than intrusiveness, but men get on better without it.

OLLA PODRIDA.

Topical "ads" in the Agony Column of the *Times*:—

Saturday.

Wanted, a coup d'etat! "The Hour is come-but not the Man"!—C. S.

Monday.

Wanted, a little less nonsense! both spoken and written.—"M. P."

In one of the bankruptcy notices inserted in the *London Gazette* of last Friday appears the name of a lady with no less than eight Christian names. She is a Mrs. A. M.-F. E. P. B. M. C. Stewart, described as a "flat proprietor," the full Christian names being Alice Mabel Frances Emily Paola Bianca Mary Catherine!

I hear that the long-contemplated amalgamation of the *Morning Leader* and the *Daily News* will take place on April 15.

EMPIRE DAY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—The time has again arrived when I trust I may be permitted through your courtesy, to remind your readers of the near approach of "Empire Day", and to earnestly appeal to them for help in making the observance of the day universal throughout the Empire.

As is already well known the "Empire Movement" is a non-party, non-sectarian, non-aggressive, non-racial effort to awaken the peoples who constitute the British Empire, to the serious duties which lie at their door. The watchwords of the movement are, "Responsibility, Duty, Sympathy, Self-Sacrifice." May these words be engraven on the hearts of all British subjects, but especially of the young, who in a few years time will be responsible for the righteous governance of the 400 millions of peoples who are to be found within the confines of the Empire.

Last year, from information received by the Secretary, "Empire Day" or "Victoria Day" as it is called in some parts of the Empire, was observed in the United Kingdom in 22,026 Schools, Training Colleges, and Institutions, with an average attendance of 4,499,458 Scholars; whilst in the Overseas Dominions it was kept in 37,365 Schools with an estimated attendance of about 4,000,000 Scholars; making a total throughout the Empire of 59,391 Schools, Training Colleges and Institutions with an attendance of 8,499,458 Scholars. Allowing for the number of those present at the various "Empire Day" celebrations, and of those attending the services, over 8,000 in number, where sermons and addresses emphasising the watchwords of the movement, were delivered, it may fairly be assumed that "some seventeen millons of British subjects came under the influence of the movement in 1911." It is confidently believed that the above figures will be largely increased this year.

If for any cause it should be considered inadvisable to observe "Empire Day" on May 24th, there is no reason why it should not be kept on some other day not far removed from that date, or on June 22nd (the Anniversary of the Coronation of King George Vth, and of the Diamond Jubilee of Queen Victoria).

Although the observance of "Empire Day" should not be neglected, it is hoped that the noble ideals of the movement, represented by its watchwords, will be constantly kept before the minds of the scholars in all British Schools through the King's Dominions.

Who will help to train the rising generation in the duties of Imperial responsibilities? Volunteer Workers of independent means, who are willing to labour without remuneration, and at their own expense, in the promotion of the Empire Movement are greatly needed, and are invited to send their names to the Central Office at the above address, and they will receive printed instructions in regard to the nature of the assistance which is requested at their hands.

There are many schools in poor districts throughout the Empire, which are not provided with Flagstaffs and Union Jacks. How can the boys and girls in these schools salute a non-existent Flag? I hope all who believe in the healthy, national influence or the movement, will endeavour to assist some poor school to obtain a Flag and Flagstaff, and will, if possible, supplement these gifts by a large wall map of the Empire, such as the "Navy League" or "Howard Vincent" maps, and by a portrait of the King. Copies of the "Empire Catechism", which should be learnt by heart by all British children, and of the soul-stirring songs to be sung on "Empire Day", and all information connected with the movement can be obtained from the Secretary, 83, Lancaster Gate, London, W.—I am, etc.,

MEATH.

London, W, March 28.

NEW SOLICITORS.

The following have been declared to have passed the Solicitors' examination; Jehangir S. Kanga; Pestonji L. Parukh; Hiralal M. Mehta; N. H. Pandya; P. M. Bhat; Rustamji E. Papa; Nusserwanji H. Sethna; S. J. Amin; N. M. Desai; Ardeshar F. Soonawalla; N. C. Dalal and T. P. Munim.

MISS MARIE HALL.

As already announced, Miss Hall will shortly visit this country, under the direction of Messrs. Baring Bros, of Cheltenham, England. After one of her London Concerts the "Daily Graphic" said:—"Miss Hall has never played better than she did yesterday. Her tone is fuller and richer than of yore, her style more mature, and her reading of the various pieces that she undertook showed a firmer grasp of the secrets of expression than we have hitherto observed in her playing. As regards technique, she had practically nothing to learn, and the dazzling brilliancy of her execution remains as astonishing as ever. Throughout the Concerts she was in wonderfully fine form, and the applause with which she was greeted was tremendous, so that at the end, after a dozen recalls, she was obliged to add extra pieces.

Do You Want Long, Heavy Hair?

Then treat your hair well. See that it is properly fed. Growth of every kind demands proper food. Starved hair splits at the ends, turns prematurely gray, keeps short and dry. Then feed your hair. Feed it with proper food, a regular hair-food. Feed it with Ayer's Hair Vigor. Thus help nature all you possibly can toward giving you rich, heavy, luxuriant hair. Ask your doctor about your hair and about Ayer's Hair Vigor. Follow his advice.

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TRAVELLING REQUISITES OF ALL KINDS.

NEW KIND OF MUSEUM.

The Story of London at Kensington Palace.

Through wide, sunlit galleries, from whose open windows I could see now the green slopes and great elms of Kensington Gardens, now the trim gardens of the Palace, and now the mimic regatta on the Round Pond, says Mr. H. Hamilton Fyfe in the "Daily Mail," I walked and talked with Mr. Guy Laking, and wondered if there was ever in the world so jolly a museum as this.

I suppose every right-minded person hates museums; associates them with stuffiness and dulness. The most fascinating things lose their fascination when they are stacked up with heaps of others and ticketed with Latin names—not real Latin, but names invented by barbarous scientific persons without conscience or ear. One is never tired so long as one is interested; at museums one is almost always tired. The reason is obvious. Few of those who arange museums know how to interest us. They do not feel the broad human aspect of the past. Yet that is the only aspect which appeals to the universal mind.

Now Mr. Guy Laking is unlike those who generally have to do with museums: he has imagination. Show him the bones of a mammoth found in the Thames, and his minds eye instantly sees the beast roaming through the dreary landscape of the Stone Age. Armour interests him because of the men who wore it. He does not value ancient pottery or knives, Roman brooches or thimbles, for their own sake, but because they tell him something of the lives of those who have long vanished. That is the only spirit in which to handle the leavings of the past, if they are to be made stimulating instead of dull.

INTEREST AND ENTERTAINMENT.

When he undertook to be Keeper of a London Museum (which better late than never was suggested last year) it was pretty certain that Mr. Laking would make it interesting. He has done more than that however. He has made it at once a delightful entertainment and a lesson in history which leaves a very distinct impress on the mind. All the school children in London must be taken to Kensington Palace. They will learn here more effectively and with infinitely greater zest than they could ever learn it from books or lectures the story of London. Of course that means the story of the people who have lived on the spot now called London. And knowing their story, we know in broad outline the story of Man.

Going up the dignified, shallow staircase known as the Queen's and taking the cases as they come, we see first of all the flint tools and axes and arrowheads of the earliest ages, when through the Thames Valley there roamed the mammoth elephant, the woolly rhinoceros, the cave lion, and other gigantic beasts. To every object is attached a description that all can understand; very often a little explanation of its use or manufacture as well, or a mention of some striking fact connected with it. Upon each case there is also a general notice telling in simple language what is to be learnt from it. For example, after the Mammoth period came the Later Stone Age, "when animals still savage but more akin to those of to-day roamed through the marshes, compelling man to live on the river-bank or in pile-dwellings." From this point London began.

ROMAN LUXURIES.

A good show of prehistoric bronze arms and implements leads on to the Celtic invasion. The Stone Age people are driven from London to Wales and Cornwall. Now iron comes into use, "introduced probably from Italy through Gaul." Of Saxon London there is little to tell, nor did the Danes leave a great deal to tell us how they lived But soon we come to the Romans, and now we see very clearly what a high and complex civilisation they brought with them. Here are manicure sets, perfume-spoons, exquisite little rings and brooches "on the same principle as our modern safety pins," we are invited to notice), a noble coinage, all the marks of a leisured and luxurious society.

It was an exotic, though. England was not ready for it. The Romans departed and their civilisation disappeared. Then gradually through the Middle Ages we see the arts reviving, the hand of man finding pleasure in its ingenuity, the splitting up of classes with its increase of luxury, the increasing complication of life. In numberless ways the London Museum brings these developments vividly home to us. We can trace the changes in the way Londoners ate their food and lighted their houses; in the way men fought and women sewed; and from the sixteenth century we can see how they dressed. Here Mr. Laking's habit of relating every exhibit to life has made him fit the clothes on to lay figures wearing wigs of the proper cut. Caps are put on heads; sandals and early boots and shoes are shown on feet. The effect is lively and amusing and, above all, very real.

THE ART OF LONDON.

Of London manufactures, such as Chelsea and Bow porcelain or Battersea enamels, there are exquisite collections. London pictures are hung in large numbers. There are cases gay with silk net and bead purses such as pretty ladies carried in the past. Nothing has been neglected that could help one to realise how Londoners have looked and lived. As fruit of less than a year's gathering, the harvest is wonderful. And, to crown all, from the general public's point of view, the museum is fortunate in being allowed to show a large and rare collection of royal possessions. In the rooms where Queen Victoria lived as a child one sees her dolls' house, many of her dresses, a case full of little figures she and her governess dressed to represent singers they had heard in opera and famous ladies of the day. In another case are tiny shoes and socks worn by King Edward as a baby (these are lent by the Princess Mary); also the infant shoes and lace cap of the present Prince of Wales.

The Coronation robes of King Edward and Queen Alexandra make a brave show. Queen Mary's wedding dresses are also shown, with the "going-away" costume of her mother, the Duchess of Teck, a marvellous grey silk and blue satin confection of 1866. Both the King and the Queen have taken a most kindly interest in the museum, and on March 21 they will have a private view before it is thrown open. As soon as it is open every Londoner should go and see it. It is an addition to our "places of interest" of which every Londoner may be justly proud.

MR. CHURCHILL'S BIG SPEECH.

Mr. Churchill, remarks the "Observer," dealing directly and bluntly with Germany, outlined three alternatives :—

	Already Ordered.	Total.
If the German Navy Law remains unaltered :—		
Germany will build— 2 2 2 2 2 2=12	21	33
The British Empire will build— 4 3 4 3 4 3=21	32	53
If Germany adds two additional ships :—		
Germany will build— 2 2 2 2 3 2=14	21	35
The British Empire will build— 4 5 4 4 4 4=25	32	57
If Germany adds three additional ships :—		
Germany will build— 2 3 2 3 2 3=15	21	36
The British Empire will build— 5 4 5 4 5 4=27	32	59

We now know that the last of these three hypotheses is the correct one. The increase per cent. is so small as to be negligible. Practically, the Admiralty are working to a standard about half a ship a year above the German formula of "two to three," and it is hardly worth while to dispute over so small a difference. Mr. Churchill was careful to explain that "he must not be taken as agreeing that the ratio of sixteen to ten could be regarded as a sufficient preponderence for British naval strength as a whole above that of the next strongest naval Power."

Applying roughly the German standard of twenty years as the life of a battleship, the respective strength of the two Powers in pre-Dreadnought battleships would be as follows at the dates mentioned :—

	Present Time.	1915.	1920.
Great Britain.....	40	31	10
Germany.....	24	17	10

Adding Dreadnoughts we find that, whereas Great Britain has at present 36 capital ships completed to Germany's 22, in 1920 the proportions will be 69 to 46.

MR. ROOSEVELT.

Demand for the Recall of Judges.

The test of the effectiveness of a speech, one has recently learnt on high authority, says a correspondent, is the irritation it sets up in the minds of people who disagree with it. Judged by this criterion Mr. Roosevelt's deliverance at Columbus, Ohio, on February 21 must be pronounced the most successful of his career. It has aroused a storm of indignation throughout America, and even President Taft, a man accustomed to weigh his words with the utmost care, has said of its leading proposal : "I do not hesitate to say that it lays the axe at the foot of the tree of well-ordered freedom. It subjects the guarantees for life, liberty, and property, without remedy, to the fitful impulse of a temporary majority of the electorate."

MACHINERY OF POPULAR RULE.

What has provoked this criticism is the section of the speech dealing with the machinery of popular rule, under which heading Mr. Roosevelt discussed the initiative, the referendum, and the recall. The initiative and referendum require little comment in this connection. Their application to Federal affairs has never been seriously suggested, but their embodiment in State Constitutions has won growing favour of late years, mainly as a protest against the inefficiency and corruption of State Legislatures. It is hoped by their means to secure emancipation from the rule of the "boss" and the "machine." In his Columbus speech Mr. Roosevelt declared plainly that "action by the initiative or referendum ought not to be the normal way of legislation." He advocated their use "not as substitutes for representative government, but as methods of making such government really representative."

THE AMERICAN MAYOR.

The recall is a very different matter. It was first heard of as an expedient for getting rid of unsatisfactory mayors. The American mayor is a person of far greater authority than the English. His powers are much more extensive, and he is directly elected, by popular vote, for a term of years—in most of the big cities for as long a period as four years. The recall system provides that, after a certain proportion of this term has elapsed, a petition signed by a prescribed percentage of the electors may compel a new election. This method has nowhere been in operation long enough to justify an opinion on its value, but insome States, notably Oregon, its advocates are so well pleased with it that they have secured its extension to the case of all important State officers. The question most hotly disputed is whether it shall be applied not only to executive officials but to the judges.

A TWOFOLD GRIEVANCE.

The demand for the recall of judges—who it must be remembered are in most States chosen by direct election for a term of years—is based on a twofold grievance. In the first place dissatisfaction has often been caused by judical decisions in ordinary civil and criminal actions. This is especially so in cases where railways or other powerful business corporations are involved. In certain of the Western States particularly it is alleged that a judge is sometimes placed on the bench through the political influence of a railway and that when there he prostitutes his authority to its service. But a much more frequent complaint is made of the decisions of the Courts regarding the costitutionality of legislative enactments. The whole political system of America is based on a written Federal Constitution which is anterior and superior to the whole body of statutory law. It defines the powers of the several agents of the people—the President, Congress, and the rest,—and lays down certain fundamental principles of Government—e. g. that the privilege of the writ of "habeas corpus" shall not be suspended except in cases of rebellion or invasion. Accordingly, if Congress, in passing a law, goes beyond its defined powers, that law is invalid. If it passes a law that in any other respect conflicts with the Constitution that law is invalid. But how is anyone to know whetner a particular Congressional enactment involves a breach of the Constitution? In precisely the same way as we discover in England whether a municipal by-law is "ultra vires" or is in conflict with the superior authority of a Parliamentary statute—by the decision of a test case in the Courts. If an American Court of last resort pronounces a statute unconstitutional, that statute at once becomes waste-paper. If its supporters are not inclined to accept defeat they have then the choice of two courses. (1) Sometimes it is possible to redraft the statute in such a way as to secure the desired end without running up against the "snag" of a prohibitive article in the Constitution. (2) If that is impracticable, the only thing to be done is to attempt the extremely difficult task of securing amendment of the Constitution in such a fashion that the statute in question will become compatible with it.

FORMAL DIVISION OF POWERS.

An enactment of a State Legislature is subject to a similar ordeal, except that in this case there is a threefold requirement to be met—(1) It must not conflict with the Federal Constitution. (2) It must not conflict with a Federal statute. (3) It must not conflict with the State Constitution. The second of these difficulties arises less frequently than might be imagined, owing to the formal division of powers between the nation and the States. In the third case the opportunity of getting round the verdict is much greater than the first, as a State Constitution is immeasurably easier to amend than the Federal Constitution.

Now it is only natural that the advocates of any particular measure should be disappointed and angry when after they have succeeded in writing it on the statute-book of Congress or of a State Legislature, they find all their labours thrown away owing to the decision of the courts that it is invalid. It is mainly for this reason that we now hear of a demand for the recall of judges. In his Columbus speech Mr. Roosevelt gave a modified approval to this movement. He advocated it only as a last resort, but insisted that the question of applying the recall to judges was one of expediency merely and laid down the doctrine that the judges were public servants who must be expected to carry out any policy on which the people had definitely decided. To old-fashioned American constitutionalists this is subversive doctrine indeed.

MR. ROOSEVELT'S PROPOSAL.

But what is to be said of the proposal with which Mr. Roosevelt immediately followed it?

There is one kind of recall in which I very earnestly believe, and the immediate adoption of which I urge. When a judge decides a constitutional question, when he decides what the people as a whole can or cannot do, the people should have the right to recall that decision if they think it wrong. We should hold the judiciary in all respect; but it is both absurd and degrading to make a fetish of a judge or anyone else . . . If the courts have the final say-so on all legislative Acts, and if no appeal can lie from them to the people, then they are the irresponsible masters of the people. In other words, those who take this position hold that the people have enough intelligence to frame and adopt a constitution, but not enough intelligence to apply and interpret the Constitution which they have themselves made. Now the power to interpret is the power to establish; and if the people are not to be allowed finally to interpret the fundamental law, ours is not a popular Government.

Mr. Roosevelt supported his argument by instancing as "a typical case" the decision of the Court of Appeals of New York State in declaring unconstitutional a Workmen's Compensation Act recently passed by the State Legislature. (Mr. Roosevelt omitted to mention, by the way, that this decision was unanimous). In his criticism of that court Mr. Roosevelt made not the slightest attempt to show that its judgment was mistaken, but contented himself with a tirade of abuse of the judges for their "flagrant defiance of right and justice" and their "short-sighted inability to face the changed needs of our civilisation." Is it any wonder that Mr. Roosevelt's opponents say his is essentially a lawless mind, or that they describe him as one who sticks at no extravagance in his bids for power?

IF YOUR FRIENDS TOLD YOU

The ALBION MILK and SULPHUR SOAP is "pleasant to use and whitens and softens the skin," and "I prefer it to any other," would you miss trying a tablet? These testimonials from ladies of title (with names) are on the wrapper, and thousands (home and abroad) buy the soap. If it suits so many, may it not be worth your attention? It is a Toilet Luxury, delightful in use, deliciously perfumed, refreshing and beneficial. British manufacture. Sold by Chemists, Stores, Grocers, etc., and at 76, New Oxford-street London, Established over 86 years.

IN LIGHTER VEIN.

The Doctor—"How is the patient this morning?" The Patient's Wife—"I think he's better, but he seems to be worrying about something." The Doctor—"Hum! Yes. Just tell him I won't send it for a month. That ought to freshen him up a bit."

A noted professor of music, a German, was supervising the work of an orchestra at rehearsal at the town of B——, and he became much annoyed with the conductor for his erratic use of the baton. Stopping the band, he said to the culprit.—"Mistaire Jones, you would make a beautiful conductor—for zee omnibus; you was always behind."

Shopkeeper.—"Perambulators? Yes, sir. We have just got in a new stock, satinlined, silk-trimmed, silver-plated ironwork full-jewelled handle, etc., only ten guineas. Step this way, please. First child, I suppose?" Customer—"No; seventh." Shopkeeper—"Oh, John, show the gentleman those latest improved fifteen and sixpenny baby coaches.

"Mr. Chairman" said the orator, who had already occupied the plaiform for 20 minutes, amid many interjections from the audience. "Mr. Chairman! May I appeal on a point of order? There is really so much desultory conversation going on in parts of the hall that it is impossible for me to hear a word I am saying." Voice from the Back of the Hall—"Don't be downhearted; you're not missing much cooky."

A distinguished theologian was invited to give an address before a Sunday school. The divine spoke for over an hour, and his remarks were of too deep a character for the average juvenile mind to comprehend. At the conclusion the superintendent, according to custom, requested someone in the school to name an appropriate hymn to be sung. Sing Revive us again shouted a boy in the rear of the room.

A greengrocer's boy hailed a vessel in dock at Liverpool. The surly mate gruffly asked him what he wanted. "I've got some vegetables for the ship, was the reply. All right you needn't come aboard throw them up one at a time. said the mate as he stood ready to receive the expected vegetables. Ahoy there, look out shouted the lad as he threw a small dried pea towards the mate; I've got a sack of these.

The lift conductor of a tube railway, apparently about 18 years of age, was expressing his views to a passengers as to how children should be brought up. And, may I ask, enquired the passenger what you know about children? You're not married, are you? Well—no, replied the smart youth; but I've brought up a good many families in my time. And he gazed up the lift shaft with an expression of quiet pride.

The Rev. A. H. Stanton, who has just entered upon his 50th year as curate of St. Alban's Holborn, tells this amusing anecdote :—A visitor to St. Alban's having confessed that he liked the service, but objected to the incense, Father Stanton gravely remarked :—"I am very sorry my friend." "Why?" asked the stranger. "Well, you see, there are only two odors in the next world—incense and brimstone—and you will have to chose between them."

A young man just returned from college was out cycling one day, when suddenly he came to a steep gradient. While descending he lost control of his machine, and two men came and found him lying on the ground. When asked what was the matter he replied—"Well, I came down that decline with the greatest velocity and lost my central gravity, and was precipitated on the hard macadamised road. "Away, leave him alone," said one of the men; "he's a foreigner."

A SIGNIFICANT FACT.

Wifey. (minus a servant)—Why, the atmosphere of this kitchen is blue. What causes it?

Husband (who has been trying to get breakfast)—I have just burned my fingers.

BORN, NOT MADE.

A dignified bishop, while passing along a London street, heard three vegetable peddlers engaged in a rather blasphemous argment.

Intending to rebuke them, he said to one of the offenders—My good man, where did you learn to swear like that?

Lord luv yer, guv'neer! replied the brawny peddler, clapping him genially on the shoulder, yo can't learn it. It's a gift!

WAS HE AN INFANT PRODIGY?

Young man, said a rich and pompous old gentleman, I was not always thus. I did not always ride in a motor-car of my own. When I first started in life, I had to walk.

You were lucky, rejoined the young man. When I first started I had to crawl. It took me a long time to learn to walk.

HARD ON FATHER.

A girl once played a cruel joke on her father and this is how it happened. She actually found a love-letter that her father had written to her mother in the days of their courtship. She read the letter to her mother, substituting her own name and that of her lover. The mother raved and stamped her foot in disgust, forbidding her daughter to have anything to do with a man who would write such nonsensical staff to a girl. The girl then gave the letter to her mother to read, and the house became so suddenly quiet that you could hear a pin drop.

WELL INSURED.

One morning a third-class compartment was filled with country people going to a neighbouring market, and the conversation ran on railway mishaps.

You don't seem to worry yourself much, mum, remarked a yokel to an old lady who sat in a corner.

Oh, no; not me, replied the old dame, Ye see—I have tooken precautions. I ha' got ower three hundred eggs here. So afore I started I guv th' guard a 'alf a dozen for 'iself. While that there guard is a lookin' arter 'is 'alf a dozen eggs, he is a doin' th' same for my three hundred.

ONLY ONE MAN WORRIED.

The doctor had just concluded his daily examination, and the gouty old gentleman felt none too pleased.

Well, he asked, in the manner of one who demands an ultimatum, how do you find me to-day, eh?

Oh, better : much better," said the medico, and rubbed his hands. You're improving rapidly. The only thing that's really wrong now is the fact that your legs still remain swollen. But that doesn't worry me in the least.

No, of course it doesn't he blurted out. And if your legs were swollen, it wouldn't worry me!

DIDN'T HAVE TO KEEP IT.

A man who had been drinking too much liquor for his own good was induced to sign the pledge the other day. His wife was delighted. She took the document and said :—

You must let me have it. I will keep it for you.

So the paper was confided to her custody. On the next day the man was drinking again as freely as before.

How is this?" asked a friend. You signed the pledge yesterday, and now you are guzzling whisky again.

It's all right, replied the pledge-signer in unsteady tones. I don't have to keep the pledge; my wife says she'll keep it for me. That's the kind of wife to have, old fellow. Let's take a drink.

MORTALITY IN BOMBAY.

The following statement shows the total mortality and the incidence of plague in the City of Bombay, during the past 24 hours up to 6 a. m., yesterday :—

	Plague attacks.	Plague deaths.
Total.....	20	18
Same date last year.....	58	41
Total mortality from all causes...		127
Same date last year.....		125

LITTLE SPELLS of fever, Little Chills so bland,
Make the mighty graveyard and the angel band,
SQUIBB'S AGUE SPECIFIC taken now and then,
Keeps a man healthy in a fever den.
Of all chemists and stores in India—MADON, SONS and Co., Bombay.

FOR DISEASES OF THE LUNGS
NO REMEDY IS SO UNIFORMLY SUCCESSFUL AS
CONGREVE'S ELIXIR
FOR 86 YEARS
CONGREVE'S ELIXIR has been prescribed in England for Consumption, Bronchitis and Asthma. By the peculiar exercise of its Balsamic qualities it soothes the Chest and speedily relieves
THE MOST STUBBORN COUGH.
Price in England, 1/1½, 2/9, 4/6 and 11/-, obtainable from Thomson & Taylor, Bombay; Bathgate & Co., Calcutta; and Dr. Haller, Madras, and all Chemists and Stores throughout India and Burma, or from E. J. Reid & Co., 17/8, Basinghall St., London.

There's Strength
for YOU in HORLICK'S.
Take Horlick's frequently.
It maintains the strength—tones the System—keeping it braced up, thus withstanding disease. It is most pleasant to the taste. Ideal for Infants and Invalids.
Packed in 3 sizes. Of all Stores.
HORLICK'S MALTED MILK

DR. DE ROOS' MEDICINES HAVE
RIVALLED REPUTATION OF OVER FIFTY YEARS.
DR. DE ROOS'
WORLD-FAMED
GUTTÆ VITÆ
Or, LIFE DROPS.
The Great European Remedy for Nervous and Functional Exhaustion.
This extraordinary rejuvenating essence strengthens the vitality of the whole system, gives energy to the muscles, and speedily restores the impaired powers of life, imparting strength and manly vigour to the most debilitated and worn out constitution. Those who suffer from Premature Decay, or deficiency or the Vital Forces, owing to dissipation, worry, overwork, excesses, or any other cause, will find this medicine just what they require. Equally adapted for the studious and sedentary; the aged and infirm; the nervous and debilitated; as also for delicate females and weakly children. All sufferers from loss of appetite, nervous headache, lassitude, and despondency—too often accompanied with suicidal thoughts—should take immediate and fair unprejudiced trial of this wonderful medicine, which is daily effecting the most remarkable cures in patients who had been given up by the Faculty as incurable, and left to drag out the remainder of their existence a misery to themselves, and a continual anxiety to their friends. In all cases of nervous and functional debility, epilepsy, impurity and poorness of the blood, aversion to and incapacity for society, study, or business, giddiness, disturbed sleep, harassing dreams, loss of memory, and other symptoms, the result of self-acquired ailments that embitter and shorten life, it is truly unrivalled. To married persons especially, this preparation will prove invaluable, giving strength and vigour in place of lassitude and incompetency. Price 11s. or four times that quantity, 33s. per Bottle.
Dr. DE ROOS' COMPOUND PILLS, for Rheumatism, Diabetes, and all Kidney Affections; weakness across the loins, Sandy or other Deposits, Discharges and Diseases of the Urinary Organs generally. Price 2s. 9d.
Dr. DE ROOS' VEGETABLE LIFE PILLS, for Indigestion, Biliousness, and all disorders of the Liver, Stomach, and Bowels; whilst as a universal family medicine for both sexes, and all ages, they are unequalled. 1s 1½d. and 2s. 9d. per Box.
Dr. DE ROOS' PILE AND FISTULA PILLS, the only reliable remedy for these annoying and painful ailments. The first dose gives relief, and in all ordinary cases a few days only are necessary to effect a cure. Price 2s. 9d. per Box.
Purchasers are particularly requested to see that every package of Dr. DE ROOS' Medicines bears the British Government Stamp, with the words, "WALTER DE ROOS, LONDON," impressed thereon in white letters on a red ground, and refuse worthless imitations frequently put forward by unscrupulous vendors for the sake of extra profit.
DEBILITATED and NERVOUS SUFFERERS should read the "Medical Adviser," by Dr. DE ROOS, on the secret causes of nervous debility, impotency, depression of spirits, and confirmed melancholy. Post free 1s., post free from Mr. LAWES, Medical Publisher, 16 Bis pid Court, Holborn, London, W.C., or obtainable of the Agents for DE ROOS' Medicines.

SAINT-RAPHAËL
TONIC, RESTORATIVE, DIGESTIVE WINE
Very palatable.
Known throughout the world and prescribed in all cases of Anæmia, Debility and Convalescence, to young women, children and the aged. Invaluable in hot climates.
DOSE: One wine-glass after the two principal meals.
Each bottle of genuine VIN SAINT-RAPHAËL bears, in addition to the registered trade-mark :
(1) The WARRANTY STAMP of the UNION DES FABRICANTS.
(2) A METAL SEAL advertising CLETEAS.
CLETEAS is a MELISSA and MINT cordial which surpasses all others by its purety and faultless preparation.
To be taken on a lump of sugar.
COMPAGNIE du VIN SAINT-RAPHAEL, Valence (Drôme-France).
SPENCER & Co., Sole Agents for Madras. PHILLIPS & Co., Agents in Bombay.
DUMOULIN & Co., Agents in Pondichery.

A Natural Beauty Secret
THE proved beautifying powers of Icilma Fluor Cream, England's premier face-cream, are entirely due to Icilma Natural Water, the magical skin-tonic from the spring in Algeria—it stimulates the skin to natural healthy action—this is the real secret of Beauty. Nothing else in the world has the same effect.
Icilma Fluor Cream is ideal for all seasons—greaseless, snowy, fragrant and delightful to use. It preserves the complexion—removes roughness, redness, heat-spots, chaps, peeling and irritations—cures insect bites—makes the skin soft, clear, cool and smooth—and is the true natural aid to Beauty.
Of all good Chemists and Stores.
ICILMA COMPANY LTD., LONDON, ENG.
Icilma Fluor Cream.

THE ASIATIC PETROLEUM CO.,
(INDIA) LIMITED.
GRAHAM'S BUILDINGS,
FORT,
BOMBAY.
IMPORTERS OF THE FAMOUS
"SHELL" MOTOR SPIRIT
BEST ON EARTH BEST IN AIR
"SHELL" MEANS SATISFACTION
"SHELL" MEANS SPEED.
BY ROYAL APPOINTMENT SUPPLIERS.
TO H. M. KING GEORGE V.

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IN LIFE INSURANCE ARE EMBODIED IN THE
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APPLY AT ONCE
For the New Prospectus of this Office which is the Most Replete Issue before the Insuring Public and contains the Newest and Most Popular Schemes of Insurance.
8 OPTION POLICIES .....HALF PREMIUM WHOLE LIFE AND ENDOWMENT POLICIES
OLD AGE PENSIONS
DEFERRED INSURANCE FOR CHILDREN
EDUCATIONAL ANNUITIES & CHILDREN ENDOWMENTS.
STRONG RESERVES.....LARGE BONUSES.....LIBERAL CONDITIONS
NORWICH UNION LIFE OFFICE.
EXTRACT FROM THE REVIEW:—
"From every point of view it may be unhesitatingly affirmed that there is no better Office in Great Britain than the Norwich Union."
? HOW MUCH CAN YOU AFFORD TO SAVE OUT OF YOUR INCOME ?
Let us know and we will send you a few ideas as to how you can best invest it with
ABSOLUTE SECURITY
for the benefit of yourself and your family.
FULL PARTICULARS AND EVERY INFORMATION ON APPLICATION TO—
W. & A. GRAHAM & CO., GENERAL AGENTS. O. C. B. WIMBUSH, MANAGER.
AGENTS WANTED.

GRAHAM'S
FIVE CROWN PORT
An Old Tawny Dry Wine.

PRICE Rs. 3.

THE
Bombay Gazette
EXCHANGE TABLES.
(REVISED AND ENLARGED.)
STERLING INTO RUPEES.
RUPEES INTO STERLING.
ADVANCING BY 32NDS
FROM
1s. 3 3/4d. to 1s. 4 23/32d.
ALSO
Tables of Par Conversion—Commission—Interest—Decimal Values—Due Dates.
SECOND EDITION.
"THE BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE,
2, GREEN STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.
1909.

Norwich Union Life Insce. Socty.

PURELY MUTUAL. CLAIMS PAID £24,000,000 ALL PROFITS TO POLICY-HOLDERS.

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AGENTS WANTED. Address: Grahams Buildings. O. C. B. WIMBUSH, Manager.

DAILY MARKET REPORT.

LONDON MARKETS.

LONDON, APRIL 11.] [BOMBAY, APRIL 10.

FINANCIAL.

	Rates.	Plus.	Minus.
1-2 per cent. Consols ...	78		3-16
do. Rentes ...	93	1-4	
3 1-2 do. Sterling Loan ...	94 1-4		1-4
1-2 do. Gov. securities ...	64 1-2	unchgd	
Bar Silver in London ...	27	1-8	
do. 2 months' hence ...	27 1-8	3-16	
Bar Silver in New York ...	58 5-8	1-4	
Exchange on London at Paris ...	25·24 1-2	01	
do. do. at Berlin ...	20·48 1-2	1-2	
do. do. New York ...	4·87	unchgd	
Discount Bank of England Rate ...	3 1-2	since	
do. Short London Bills 3 months' sight ...	8th Feb. 3 7-16	1-16	
do. Indian Bank Bills 6 months' sight ...	3 5-16	1-16	
do. 3 months' Fine Trade Bills ...	3 7-8	unchgd	
do. 6 months' Fine Trade Bills ...	3 7-8	unchgd	
Interest day-to-day Loans ...	4 1-8	1-8	
do. 7 day Market Loans ...	3 1-8	1-8	

Bar Gold per oz. ... 77·9 unchgd

Exchange on India 30 days' sight (Bank buying rate) 1 3 29-32 unchgd

Closing Tone of Silver—Rise caused by India and China buying.

Amount paid into the Bank of England about £175,000.

The Bombay mails of the 30th ultimo arrived at Brindisi yesterday afternoon.

The BANK OF ENGLAND Returns for the week ending yesterday show the following results:—

Total Bullions ... } Mutilated.
Public Deposits ... }
Other Deposits ... £40,400,000 Dec. £ 100,000
Government Securities £14,3[illegible]0,000 Unchgd.
Other Securities ... £38,000,000 Dec. £3,900,000
Notes and Gold ... £25,960,000 Inc. £1,0[illegible]0,000

The Bank's Reserve is 43 per cent. of the Liabilities.

COTTON.

LIVERPOOL—
Spot Firm. Moderate business.
Futures ...Barely steady.
Manchester Quiet but firm.
Total Sales ... 6,000 bales.
Sold on Speculation and for Export ... 500 "
Imports ... 42,000 "
Mid-Americans ... 6·52+17
Egyptian F. G. F. Brown 9 5-16 +1-16

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES:—

April-May	May-June	June-July	July-Aug.	Aug.-Sept.
6·22 +01	6·22 +01	6·22 +02	6·22 +02	6·19 +02
Sept.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan.	
6·16 +01	6·14 +01	6·12 +01	6·12 +01	

New York official noon call May 11·07; July 11·23.
New Orleans 10 a.m. May 11·65; July 11·73.

NEW YORK— Bales.
Two Days Receipts at U. S. Ports ... 18,000
" Receipts at " last year ... 9,000
" Exports to Great Britain ... 13,000
" Exports to Continent ... 6,000
" Spot Cotton— ... 11·45—05
Futures—Month of May 11·06—13 } Declined owing to longs unloading and foreign selling.
Futures—Month of July 11·14—17 }

NEW ORLEANS—
Spot Cotton ... 11 1-2 unchgd
Futures—Month of May ... 11·58—16
Do. do July ... 11·66—17
Tone of Spot Cotton ... Steady.

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

Good Bengal M. G. ... d 5 1-16
F. G. Bengal M. G. ... d 5 3-32
Fine Bengal M. G. ... d 5 5-16
Good Bhownagger ... d 5 6-16
F. G. Bhownagger ... d 5 8-16
Fine Bhownagger ... d 5 10-16
Fine M. G. Bhownagger ... d 5 10-16
Good Oomras M. G. ... d 5 7-16
F. G. Oomras M. G. ... d 5 9-16
Fine Oomras M. G. ... d 5 11-16
Good M. G. Oomras ... d 5 7-16
Fine M. G. Oomras ... d 5 11-16
Good Broach ... d 5 10-16
F. G. Broach ... d 5 25-32
Fine Broach ... d 5 15-16
Good Khandeish ... d 5 5-16
F. G. Khandeish ... d 5 7-16

WHEAT.

Wheat White Delhi ... Nominal
Do. Months -
Do. Name of Ports -
Wheat White Karachi ... 4 3-4
Do. Months— ... May-June
Do. Name of Ports— London—Nominal
Wheat Red Karachi ... Nominal.
Do Months— ......
Tone—Firmer.

SOUTH AMERICAN.
[illegible] ... No Sellers.
Do. Month - ......

SOUTH AUSTRALIA.
South Australian ... 38 3-4+1-4
Do. Months — ...April—Business done.

SEEDS.

RAPESEED—
Yellow Cawnpore [illegible] ex-ship ... 49 3-8+1-8
Do. Months— ... April-May.
Do. Name of Ports—Dunkirk—Buyers.
Yellow [illegible] ex-ship ... Nominal.
Do. Months— ......
Do. Name of Ports.— ......
Brown Cawnpore ... 45 3-4—1-4
Do. Months—Apr.-May.
Do. Name of Ports—Antwerp—Buyers.
Tone—Firmer.

LINSEED—
Bombay, per 416 lbs ex-ship ... 66 3-4—1-2
Do. Month—Apr.-May.
Do. Name of Ports.—Antwerp—Sellers
Tone—Easier.
Linseed Calcutta ... 62 2—3d.
Do Months ... April-June.
Do Name of Port—London—Sellers.—Quiet.
Tone—Firm.
Linseed Argentine—La Plata ... 59 1-4—3-4s.
Do. Months—Apr.-May.
Do. Name of Ports—Hamburg—Sellers.

BOMBAY COTTONSEED.—
£7-1-0—0-1-6 -Apr.-May.—Hull—Done—Steady.

MISCELLANEOUS.

COFFEE—
In New York Fair Rio (No. 7 quality). ... — 14 5-8 +1-8

RUBBER—
Para Rubber ... ...4 11 1-2—1-2d. Apr.-May.—Sellers—Easier.

METALS—
Copper Braziers ... £ 81 1-2+1-2
Yellow Metal ... d 7 — 1
Standard Copper G M B ... £ 70 3-8+1
Bar Iron, Belgian No. 2 ordinary sizes F. O. B. Antwerp ... 5 5 0
Iron Corrugated Sheets 24 gauge G.O.B. 4 per cent. F. O. B. Liverpool ... 11 10 0
Basic steel Bars Belgian C. I. F. India ... 6 2 6

FREIGHT—
Coals:—Cardiff to Bombay Canals ... —Nominal.

SUGAR—
German Granulated Sugar C & F India (Double bags) ... 17 7 1-2—5 1-4d.
Do. Months of Shipment ... May-Aug.—Sellers.
Tone—Nominal neglected.
Hungarian Crystals Sugar C & F India ... Nominal.
Do Months of Shipments ... .
German Beet-root 88 p.c. ... 18 5—6 1-2d.
Months of Shipments ... May—Sellers.
Tone—Flat. Closed quiet but steady.
E A R & Similar Crystal C & F India ... 18 9—4 1-2d.
Months of Shipments ...Apr.-Aug.—Sellers.
Tone—Dull. Still nothing doing.
Mauritius Crystals C & F Calcutta and Bombay ... 16 6 unchgd.
Month of Shipments ... April. Value
Tone—Quiet.

JAVA SUGAR.
Raw Java Nos. 16×18 C and F Calcutta 14—June—Value.
Raw Java C and F Bombay and Karachi 14 1 1-2—June—Value.
Fine White Java C & F Calcutta 15 4 1-2—June—Value.
Fine White Java C and F Bombay and Karachi 15 6—June—Value.
General Tone—Market remains extremely quiet.

BOMBAY MARKETS.

FRIDAY EVENING.] [12TH APRIL 1912.

IMPORTS OF TREASURE.

Packages.	Value.	From	Importer.
	Rs.		
2 Boxes Bulns...	1,15,200	London	Mercantile Bank
4 Boxes Bulns.	3,07,200	do	Hongkong Bank
5 Boxes Sovs....	3,75,000	Alexandria via Port Said	do
358 Boxes Silver.	10,50,000	London	do
1 Box Bulns..	37,600	do	Indian Specie Bank
33 Boxes Bulns	23,96,160	do	National Bank
20 Boxes Sovs.	15,00,000	Alexandria	do
7 Boxes Bulns.	3,87,840	London	do
Sovereigns ...	15,000	do	do
14 Boxes Bulns.	8,25,600	do	Chartered Bank
42 Boxes Silver.	1,50,000	do	do
1 Box Bulns ...	75,000	do	Comptoir National
43 Boxes Silver.	1,50,000	do	International Bank

EXPORTS OF BAR SILVER FROM BOMBAY BY RAIL on 10th April, 1912.

By	Bars	Ounces
G I P Railway ...	49	46,224
B B and C I Railway ...	11	12,898

FINANCIAL.

EXCHANGE:—

The market opened steady and unchanged at 1s 4 1-32d. T. T., 1s. 4 1-16d. on Demand and 1s. 4 1-4d. for 3 months' sight Credits up to middle of May. There has been little enquiry for Bank remittance, and few Private bills are offering. Far Eastern rates are steadier.

We quote:—
T. T. on London ...1s. 4 1-32d.
Demand Draft ...1s. 4 1-16d.
Credits 3 months' sight ...1s. 4 1-4d.
Do. do forward ...1s. 4 7-32d. mid. May
Do. do France ...171
Do. do Marks 139 1-4
Hongkong 60 days' sight ...142 3-4
Shanghai " ...194 3-4
Japan ...150

GOVERNMENT PAPER:—

The market opened steady and unchanged at 96 3-4 for Cash and 96 11-16 for the Settlement and closes easier as under. A moderate business is reported.

We quote:—
Cash ... ...Rs. 96 10 0 to 96 11 0
Settlement ... " 96 10 0

BULLION:—

Yesterday Bar Silver in London closed 1-8 higher for ready at 27 and 3-16 higher for delivery in two months at 27 1-8. New York was 1-4 up at 58 5-8. Locally the market has been irregular and closes as under. Bar Gold is steady.

We quote:—
English Bar Gold ... Rs 23 15 0
Australian " ... " 23 15 0
Sovereigns " ... " 15 0 0
Silver Ready ex duty ... " 68 10 0
" 1st Settlement ... " 68 7 0

COUNCIL BILLS:—

At the weekly biddings on Wednesday last for 60 lakhs, 24·80 lakhs were allotted in Bills at 1s. 4 1-32d. and 35·10 lakhs T. T. at 1s. 4 1-16d. tenderers receiving 10 per cent. The total amount sold during the week ending on Tuesday evening last was 60 lakhs and for next week the amount to be allotted is again 60 lakhs.

The steamer which left London on the 22nd March and arrived to-day with the mail of the 29th March brings £300,000 bar gold, £150,000 silver and £10,000 sovereigns for Bombay, and the following Council Bills:—

Calcutta ... ...Rs. 7,60,000
Bombay ... ... " 9,[illegible]0,000
Madras ... ... " 5,30,[illegible]00
Total ... " 2[illegible],[illegible]0,000

The steamer which left London on the 29th March and comes with the mail of the 5th April brings £210,000 bar gold, £130,000 silver and £10,000 sovereigns for Bombay and the following Council Bills:—

Calcutta ... ...Rs. 11,80,000
Bombay ... ... " 6,20,000
Madras ... ... " Nil
Total ... " 18,00,000

The steamer which left London on the 4th April and comes with the mail of the 11th April brings £120,000 bar gold, £90,000 Silver and £10,000 Sovereigns for Bombay, and the following Council Bills:—

Calcutta ... ...Rs. 11,90,000
Bombay ... ... " 5,70,000
Madras ... ... " 7,30,000
Total ... " 24,90,000

The following is the Weekly Statement of the Bank of Bombay, for the last week, as compared with the previous one:—

LIABILITIES—	Increase. Rs.	Decrease. Rs.
Public Deposits	......	31,75,000
Other Deposits	......	31,51,000
Sundries	61,000	......
ASSETS—		
Government Securities	6,000	......
Other Authorized Securities	Unchanged.	
Credits on Govt. and other Authorized Securities	......	5,20,000
Loans on Govt. and other Authorized Securities	10,91,000	......
Bills Discounted and Purchased	......	2,38,000
Bullion	43,000	......
Balance with other Banks.	4,02,000	......
Sundries	28,000	......
Cash	......	69,04,000

COTTON STATISTICS.

	Bales 1911-12.	Bales. 1910-11.	Bales Difference.
Receipts from 4th to 11th April ...	78,040	88,402	—10,362
Receipts from 1st Oct. to 11th April ...	1,880,361	1,708,391	+171,970
Shipments from 4th to 11th April. Europe ...	4,922	23,172	—18,250
China, Japan, Coast Ports ...	76,017	20,218	+55,799
Total...	80,939	43,390	+37,549
Total Shipments from 1st Oct. to 11th Apr. Europe ...	171,973	566,760	—394,787
China ...	20,454	8,288	+ 12,166
Japan ...	658,187	354,118	+304,069
Coast Ports ...	18,845	26,094	— 7,249
Total...	869,459	955,260	— 85,801
Afloat in Harbour— Europe ...	11,638	17,778	—6,090
China, Japan, Coast Ports ...	Nil	10,876	—10,876

Total exports from Bombay by G. I. P. Railway from 1st October 1911 to 3rd Feb., 1912, 22,268 bales.

Total exports from Bombay, by B. B. & C. I. Railway from 1st Oct. to 31st Dec. 1911—24,750 bales.

Receipts of various growths of Cotton at Bombay to date compared with the corresponding periods of the previous season:—

....	Total for week.	Total since 1st Oct. 1911.	Total same time last year.
	Bales.	Bales.	Bales.
Khandeish ...	1,956	264,953	353,198
Central India...	3,363	112,049	122,061
Barsee and Nagur ...	3,780	86,506	90,926
Berar ...	13,567	465,904	284,320
Central Provinces ...	5,377	317,625	121,322
Total Oomras ...	28,048	1,247,037	971,827
Dholleras ...	767	22,595	129,956
Broach ...	646	138,561	127,774
Compta and Dharwar.	8,483	67,418	48,790
Westerns ...	2,685	22,291	5,781
Bengals (N.-W. Provinces) ...	1,788	106,912	287,553
Bengals. (Rajputana)	4,056	55,881	88,354
Sind ...	5,770	76,385	49,779
Persian ...	298	3,495	1,137
American ...	11,024	129,793	4,289
Egyptian ...	...	934	1,825
Other sorts ...	7	9,102	826
Total ...	63,560	1,880,361	1,708,391

STOCK OF COTTON IN BOMBAY.

	Bales.
Estimated Stock on 1st October, 1911.	300,000
Receipts from 1st October, 1911, to 11th Apr., 1912 ...	1,880,361
	2,180,361
Shipments from 1st October, 1911, to 11th Apr. 1912 ...	869,459
	1,310,902
Afloat ...	11,688
	1,299,214
Estimated mill consumption and up-country by rail...	594,000
	705,214
Less Estimated loss destroyed by fire...	12,000
Stock of Cotton in Bombay in all hands on 12th April, 1912 ...	693,214
Difference since last week ...	+ 20,745

EXPORTS. COTTON.

MARKET REPORT:—

From just before the Easter Holidays there was a sharp and continued rise in the Home markets owing to very unfavourable news regarding the weather in America. Floods and overflows have occurred in the South, and wet weather is reported over the entire cotton belt. Damage is also reported, but to what extent there is, so far, no reliable news. That the situation at present gives cause for anxiety, there is little doubt, as the advance shows that it is not due entirely to bull manipulation, though bulls are undoubtedly making the most of the position. The crop is not getting a good start; and though favourable weather hereafter may remedy any damage now done, it will take some time for the market to settle down, and we may look for scares throughout the growing season on the pretext of a backward crop. At the close the markets are rather easier and about 15 points of the advance in the American markets has been lost, though even with this the rise is over half a cent. per pound since our last mail's report.

The following are comparison of prices in the Home markets as shown by the telegrams received here last Thursday week and to-day:—

	Last week.	This week.	Differences.
New York— Futures May ...	10·59	11·06	+·47
" July ...	10·65	11·17	+·52
Spot ...	10·85	11·45	+·60
New Orleans— Futures May ...	11·03	11·58	+·55
" July ...	11·03	11·66	+·63
Spot ...	11·1-8	11 1-2	+3-8
Liverpool— Futures Apl.-May..	5·93	6·22	+·29
" June-July...	5·92	6·22	+·30
Spot ...	6·19	6·52	+·33

Though the tone of the local market has been steadier and prices have advance, the advance has been in no way in proportion to the rise at Home, and "straddles" previously made in sales of fully good Bengals January 1913 against purchases of Americans January-February have shown a profit. Speculators have been realizing profits and New Crop rates are about Rs. 10 higher on the week. For old crop the advance in May contract rates is only about Rs. 5, and except in Southern description there has been little business done. There has been some enquiry from Japan for April shipment, but this has been filled rather by purchases of ready than by contracts for this month. This morning the tone the market is easier and New Crop rates are Rs. 2 to Rs. 3 lower than yesterday.

For ready cotton there has been a fair demand at times, and during the holidays the off-take showed an improvement, but at present the enquiry is only moderate. Prices are steadier on the week, and in addition to the usual demand for high class lots, there has been some enquiry for inferior cotton.

Receipts into Bombay show some falling off and are now 172,000 bales in excess of last year. in which is included about 130,000 bales Americans.

LATER.

The market has been quiet to-day with little doing in contracts. New Crop rates close rather steadier than the morning. For ready cotton the enquiry has been moderate.

QUOTATIONS:—

Fine M. G. Broach ... ... Rs. 281 May.
Fine M.G. Wardha Hinganghat " 287 "
Fine M. G. Nagpur ... " 284 "
Fine M. G. Dhamangaon ... " 279 "
F. M. G. Khamgaon-Akola... " 275 "
Fine M. G. Khandeish ... " 265 "
F. G. M. G. Khandeish ... " 258 "
Fine M. G. Bengal ... " 263 "
Good H. G. Westerns ... " 272 "
Good M. G. Westerns ... " 277 "
Good Saw Ginned Dharwar " 295 "

NEW CROP.

Good M. G. Broach ... " 300 Mar. 1913.
F. G. H. G. Bengals ... " 248 Jan. "

LIVERPOOL OPENER:—
Opening Tone ... Easy.
Estimated Sales ... 5,000 bales
Total Imports ... 10,000 "

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES:—

Apl-May.	May-June.	June-July.
6·19 —03	6·19 —03	6·19 —03
July.-Aug.	Aug.-Sept.	Sept.-Oct.
6·19 —03	6·16 —03	6·12 —04
Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan.
6·10 —04	6·08 —04	6·08 —04

FREIGHTS.

The market was partially closed for the Easter Holidays and only a small business is reported as having been done during the past week.

AMSTERDAM.—2,500 tons seeds at 23s. 6d. May loading.

NAPLES—1,777 tons wheat at 25s. May shipment; and 1,000 tons at 24s. June loading.

DUNKIRK.—4[illegible]2 tons light seeds at 22s. April loading.

ANTWERP.—Relets in ready boats were done at 22s 6d. seeds.

LIVERPOOL.—Relets, April shipment, for about 800 tons seeds, wheat, cotton, at 22s. had been done.

FIXTURES.—S. S. "MARS," is reported as having been chartered for near loading at 27s. 9d. for Antwerp.

S. S. "BARRISTER" was chartered for late April at 27s. 6d. one port, 28s. 3d. two ports.

The market closes very firm.

The following are rates:—

	April.	May.	
ANTWERP—	24s.6d.	24s.	Option 13cwts. 1s. 6d. less.
DUNKIRK—	25s.6d.	25s.	
HAMBURG.—	26s.	25s. 6d.	Option 14 cwts 6d. less.
HAVRE—	28s.	26s. 6d.	
LIVERPOOL.—	24s.6d.	24s.	
MARSEILLES.	24s.6d.	24s. Majidi	Option Gram 1s. more.
GENOA.—	24s.6d.	24s.6d. do.	
HULL.—	...	24s.6d.	Option Wheat 2s. more.
AMSTERDAM.	...	24s. 6d.	
NAPLES.—	...	26s.6d. wheat	

SEEDS AND WHEAT.

LINSEED:—

The market has fluctuated during the week, but on the whole the tone has been steadier. A fair business has been done both for April-May and September delivery in the bazaar, but shippers are doing little. Receipts into Bombay are considerably behind last year, and until stocks increase we are likely to see steady markets, unless rates at Home give way.

We quote:—
Ready ... ...Rs. 11 5 0 B.T.
Apl.-May ... ..." 11 12 0 R.T.

RAPESEED:—

The market has been firm during the week and, though fluctuations have occurred owing to local speculation, prices are higher, with a prospect of a further advance owing to the smallness of the crop in India. Receipts are comparatively small.

We quote:—
Brown Delhi Ap-May... Rs. 8 2 0
Yellow Cawnpore ... " 8 6 0

WHEAT:—

There has been a good enquiry from up-country and prices are firmer on the week.

We quote:—
White Delhi Ap.-May ... Rs. 5 7 9 R.T.

GINGELLYSEED:—

The market has been firm with a moderate enquiry.

We quote:—
Bold White 85 p.c. ... Rs. 57 8 0
Mughi ... ... " 55 8 0
Black Kutni ... " 48 0 0
Yellow Hinganghat ... " 59 8 0

POPPYSEED:—

The market has ruled firm during the week, and prices are higher.

We quote:—
Ap.-May ... ... Rs. 11 15 0 R.T.

CASTORSEED:—

A steady market with a fair business.

We quote:—
Ready ... ... Rs. 35 0 0
Forward ... ... " 7 2 6 R.T.

COTTONSEED:—

The market has been steady throughout the week.

We quote:—
Ready ... ... Rs. 26 0 0

GROUNDNUTS:—

A fair business at the undermentioned rates.

We quote:—
Bold ... ...Rs. 44 0 0
Small ... ... " 42 8 0

MOWRASEED:—

Market steady.

We quote:—
Forward ... ... " 7 4 0 R.T.

WEEK'S RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of produce into Bombay, during the week ended at 6 p.m., yesterday:—

Cotton ...	63,560 bales
Wheat ...	98,647 cwts.
Linseed ...	200,880 "
Rapeseed ...	51,313 "
Gingellyseed ...	16,946 "
Poppyseed ...	6,198 "
Groundnuts ...	11,845 "
Castorseed ...	47,642 "
Rice ...	43,801 "
Myrabollams ...	33,663 "
Cottonseed ...	53,360 "
Mowraseed ...	84 "
Gram ...	24,141 "
Joowar ...	44,499 "
Maize ...	24,148 "

LOCAL YARNS.

The market has continued quiet during the past week and very little business has been done. For China there is no enquiry. Fortnightly sales from Shanghai are 2,000 bales, and the unsold stock at Shanghai is 40,000 bales. The local market closes dull and rates are weaker.

IMPORTS.

PIECE-GOODS.

GREY GOODS:—We have no change to report in this market which remains steady.

WHITE GOODS:—The market continues steady and unchanged.

PRINTS AND DYED GOODS:—The market is quiet and we have no change to report this week.

TURKEY RED PLAIN GOODS:—The Bombay market is unchanged. The Home market is firm.

TURKEY RED PRINTS:—The market here is quiet, but prices at Home have advanced.

DHOOTIES:—The local market shows no change. Prices at Home are firm.

METALS.

COPPER AND YELLOW METAL show no change during the week. Our market is also steady but prices show no change. Nothing has been done this week.

PETROLEUM.

The following are to-day's quotations for the Burmah Oil Company's productions:—

Ex-Godown Price. Delivery charges extra.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Kerosine Oil "Waterlily" per case of two tins ...	5	8	0
Kerosine Oil "Firefly" per case of two tins	4	8	0
Kerosine Oil "Chukkar" per two tins ...	3	14	0
Kerosine Oil "Chukkar" per 8 gallons ...	3	4	0
Kerosine Oil "Victoria" per two tins ...	3	9	0
Kerosine Oil "Victoria" per 8 gallons ...	2	15	0
Burmah Wax per pound 1st quality ...	0	4	0
Burmah Wax per pound 2nd quality ...	0	3	0
Burmah Candles per pound ...	0	4	0

The following are the rates ruling to-day, for the undermentioned brands of the Asiatic Petroleum Coy., (India) Ld:—

	Rs.	a.	p.
Rising Sun Brand Bulk Loose per unit...	3	4	0
Rising Sun Brand New Tins per pair...	3	14	0
Ship Brand Bulk Loose per unit...	......		
Ship Brand New Tins per pair ...	......		
Bull Brand Bulk Loose per unit ...	3	0	0
Bull Brand New Tins per pair ...	3	10	0
Swan Brand Bulk Loose per unit ...	2	15	0
Swan Brand New Tins per pair ...	3	9	0
Anchor Tins per pair ...	4	0	0
Shell 150° Cases per case ...	5	4	0
Anchor cases per case ...	4	6	0

The following are to-day's quotations for the Standard Oil Company's brands:—

			Per case.
Snowflake Brand ...150°	American	,,	6 0 2
White Rose Brand..150°	American	,,	5 12 2
Chester Brand ...... 75°	Abel A'can	,,	4 12 2
Devoe's Imp. Brilliant 76°	Abel A'can	,,	4 8 2
Monkey Brand ...125°	American	,,	4 4 2
Tiger Brand ...125°	American	,,	4 8 2
White Camelia Brand in tins ...125°		per 2 tins	3 14 0
Elephant Brand Bulk in tins ...125°		,,	3 14 0
Elephant Brand Bulk without tins 125°		,,	3 4 0
Camel Brand in tins 125°		,,	3 11 6

Strong.

SIND LIGHT RAILWAYS, LD.

The approximate earnings for the week ending 23rd March 1912 were Rs. 3,250 making the total earnings for the period 1st January 1912 to 23rd March 1912 Rs. 39,630.

SHARES.

During the earlier part of the week prices of mill shares were rather quiet and declined more or less owing to the rise in the prices of cotton. At the close they are however again steady. Bank of Bombay shares are reported to have changed hands at Rs. 1,790. Bank of Indias are unchanged at Rs. 64 1-2; Indian Specie at Rs. 50 1-2; Bombay Merchant's Bank at Rs. 10; Eastern Bank at Rs. 80; Press shares are steady. Indian Cotton at Rs. 132 1-2; New Berar's at Rs. 520; and New Mofussil's at Rs. 840. In Mill Companies, Bombay United have changed hands at Rs. 445; Bombay Cotton Manufacturing have declined to Rs. 345; Century mill shares have changed hands at Rs. 297 1-2 C.D. Central Indias have declined to Rs. 2,070; Colaba Land and Mill Co., Ld. shares are at and about Rs. 1,380; Connaughts have been put trough at Rs. 227 1-2: Crescents have closed at Rs. 90; David's after touching Rs. 430 have improved to Rs. 433 3-4; Edward Sassoon mill shares are quiet at Rs. 210; Fazulbhai after touching Rs. 337 1-2 have declined to Rs. 327 1-2. Finlay Mill shares have changed hands at Rs. 292 1-2; Howard and Bullough mill shares are steady at Rs. 490 C.D., Imperials are quiet at Rs. 115; Jamsheds are quiet at Rs. 170; Kohinoors have declined to Rs. 767 1-2; Luxmi Cotton to Rs. 1,370; Maneckji Petit's to Rs. 2,490; Morarji Gocoldas have changed hands at Rs. 2,825 C.D., New Great Eastern after touching Rs. 210 have closed quiet at Rs. 207 1-2; Phoenix are at and about Rs. 111 1-4; Sassoon mill shares have changed hands at Rs. 770; Standard's after touching Rs. 1,320 have declined to Rs. 1,270; Sun mill shares have changed hands at Rs. 93 3-4; Swan Mill shares are in demand at Rs. 225; Swadeshis have declined to Rs. 1,395; Textiles have advanced to Rs. 1,310. Vishnu Cotton Mill Ordinary shares have changed hands at Rs. 465 and Preference shares at Rs. 620. In Miscellaneous Companies, a big lot of Bamankua Manganese Company shares has been put through at Rs. 8 1-2; Badham Piles are steady at Rs. 94. Bombay Burmah Trading Corporation are steady at Rs. 565; The Bombay E. S. and Tramways Company ordinary shares have improved to Rs. 153 1-2 and preference shares to Rs. 178. The Bombay Steam Navigation Company ordinary shares have changed hands at and about Rs. 272 1-2 and preference shares have advanced to Rs. 285; Central India Mining Company shares are steady at Rs. 35 C. D. Phillips are quiet at Rs. 36; Port Canning and Land Improvement Company shares are steady at Rs. 775; Shivrajpurs are quiet at Rs. 16 1-2. Tata Iron and Steel Company ordinary shares have changed hands at Rs. 71 3-4; preference shares at Rs. 165 1-2 and deferred shares at Rs. 122 1-2. Treachers are quiet at Rs. 480; The Tata Hydro E. P. Supply Company ordinary shares have advanced to Rs. 535; and preference shares to Rs. 470. In Railway Companies, Ahmedabad Prantej are steady at Rs. 665; Ahmedabad Dholka's at Rs. 125; Amritsar Patti's at Rs. 131; Tapti Valley at Rs. 517 1-2; Central Provinces at Rs. 64 1-2; and Guzerat Railway shares at Rs. 90 to Rs. 90 1-2. The rest are unchanged at previous quotations.

DAILY EXPORTS.—APRIL 12.

FOR LONDON.

Mantua s—30 bales carpets, A. Laduck; 1813 cwts oil cakes, Tata Sons and Co; 1,155 cwts oil cakes, Indian Cotton oil Co; 26 bales hides, P. E. Boyce and Sons 99 cwts turmeric, and 29 cwts wild turmeric, V. Haridas 621 bales hemp, P. Mathuradas and Co; 355 cwts chutney, Manockjee Poonjiaji and Sons; 100 cwts olibanum, S. Cooverjee and Co; 253 casks skins, Nizamoodin and Co.

FOR NEW YORK.

Mantua s—4 bales woolen carpets, Fleming Shaw and Co.

FOR HULL.

Turkistan s—8,000 cwts castorseed and 2,000 cwts cottonseed, L Dreyfus and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Southwell s—2,001 cwts gingellyseed, E D Sassoon and Co.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Dalemoor s—30 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co; 165 bales cottonfly, K Visram and Co; 2,000 cwts rapeseed, K Devchand and Co.

FOR ANTWERP.

Mars s—1,007 cwts myrabollams, J. Nurbheram and Co; 14,000 cwts linseed, 1,000 cwts maize, 4,906 cwts barley, L. Dreyfus and Co: 4,000 cwts linseed, R. Devchand and Co; 454 cwts myrabollams, M. Chagpal; 220 bales cotton, The Bombay Co.

FOR GOTHENBURG.

Liebenfels s—73 bales hemp, Kiddle Reeve and Co.

FOR COPENHAGEN.

Liebenfels s—72 bales hemp, Kiddle Reeve and Co.

FOR HAMBURG.

Liebenfels s—603 cwts horns, Hollin and Co; 2 pots rosa oil, M. Jafferbhoy.

Pearlmoor s—110 bales cotton, Volkart Bros; 227 cwts mustardseed, K. Mukad and Co; 550 bales cottonfly, K. Visram and Co; 110 bales cotton, The Bombay Co.

Dorrington s—16,020 cwts gram, Volkart Bros; 204 cwts gum, R. Damjee and Co; 100 cwts cashewnuts, R. Jeswandas and Co; 9,540 cwts gram, Ralli Bros; 1,053 bales cottonfly, W. Wolf and Sons.

FOR BREMEN.

Dorrington Court s—10,000 cwts gram, Ralli Bros; 4,000 cwts gram, B S Lloyd and Co.

FOR TRIESTE.

Habsburg s—10 cwts animal guts, and 1 bundle carpets, A D Meyer; 220 bales cotton, M Jethabhai and Co; 184 cwts olibanum, The Bombay Commercial Agency.

FOR VENICE.

Habsburg s—100 bales cotton, Volkart Bros.

FOR GENOA.

Sardegna s—200 bales cotton, Volkart Bros.

FOR HONGKONG.

Polcevera s—570 bales cotton, Ralli Bros; 222 cwts sharkfins etc, S Esmail and Co; 150 cwts sharkfins, E Moledina; 120 cwts sharkfins, A Hoosein and Co; 58 cwts sharkfins, V Ooka; 172 cwts sharkfins, M J Joomabhoy and Co; 137 cwts sharkfins, A Chagla and Co; 552 cwts dry fruits 25 cwts hingda, T Canjee and Co; 750 bales twist E D Sassoon and Co; 600 bales twist, S J David and Co; 200 cwts olibanum, 131 cwts gum, P Jethabhoy; 72 bales twist, the M B Kaisha; 750 cwts onion, R E Dadachanjee.

Bombay Maru s—1,500 cwts onion, R E Dadachanji.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Bombay Maru s—500 bales twist, Tata Sons and Co; 900 bales twist, E D Sassoon and Co; 250 bales cotton, W Wolf and Sons.

FOR KOBE.

Polcevera s— 500 bales cotton, M Amersey and Co; 500 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

Bombay Maru s—200 bales cotton, J Finlay and Co; 95 bales cotton, the M B Kaisha; 1,000 bales cotton, Ralli Bros; 170 bales cotton, F F Campbell and Co.

FOR OSAKA.

Bombay Maru s—100 bales cotton, the Japan Cotton Trading Co; 1 case carpets M Amersey and Co.

FOR YOKOHAMA.

Bombay Maru s—387 bales cotton, the M B Kaisha; 100 bales cotton, the Japan C Trading Co.

FOR YOKKAICHI.

Bombay Maru s—1,900 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

FOR MOJI.

Bombay Maru s—180 bales cotton, the M B Kaisha.

A conference of representatives of the medical licensing bodies of England and Wales has recorded its general approval of the attitude of the medical profession towards the working of the Insurance Act and its willingness to support the demand that the principles which inspire that attitude should be recognised before medical practitioners consent to work under the Act.

In the House of Lords, before the Committee for Privileges, the application of Miss Mary Frances Katherine Petre to use the evidence given previously in connection with the barony of Donoughmore in her claim for declaration that she is co-heir to the barony of Furnivall in the peerage of England was granted. The barony has remained in abeyance since 1777.

SATISFACTION goes with each bottle of SQUIBB'S AGUE SPECIFIC, the most popular Fever Cure of the day. Nothing equals its efficacy as a cure for Malaria. It has an excellent tonic effect on the system and in no way it depresses the heart like other Fever Cures. A trial is sure to convince the most prejudiced. Of all chemists. —MADON, SONS & Co., Crawford Market, Bombay.

BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST

BANKS.

NAMES.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last half-yearly Dividend.	Cash Rate.
INDIAN BANKS.				
Allahabad Bank Ld	100	100	18 p.c.	360
Alliance Bank of Simla	100	100	14 p.c.	
Ld.	500	500	13 p.c.	275
Bank of Bombay	100	50	6 ,,	1720
Bank of India	500	500	14 ,,	64½
Bank of Bengal	500	500	12 ,,	1735
Bank of Madras	100	100	7 ,,	1420
Bank of Rangoon	100	50	7 ,,	109
Bank of Baroda	50	10	5 ,,	67
Credit Bank of India Ld...	25	12½	12 p.c	10
National Bank of India...	100	100	9	570
Punjab National Bank...	50	30	8	125
People's Bank of India...	100	50	7	27½
Specie Bank				50½
The Bombay Merchants Bank Ld.	100	10	6½	10
EXCHANGE BANK.				
Chartered Bank	£20	£20	15 p.c.	£59
Eastern Bank	£ 10	£ 4	4 ,,	80 x d
Mercantile Bank	£25	£12½	7 ,,	£19
Do.	25	12½	7 ,,	18-10
Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation Ld	$ 125	$ 125	£2	...

Interest at 4 per cent. payable while line under construction. Interest has been paid upto 30th June 1911.

PRESS COMPANIES.

Akbar	750	750	250	4800
Albert (Karachi)......	1100	1100	45	650
Bombay Cotton	125	125	15	35
Breul's Cawnpore	200	200	6p.c.	110
Broach City	200	200	14	170
Fort	475	475	22½	1280
Godavery Valley	100	100	6	...
Harvey & Sabhapatty ...	500	500	40	640
Hindustan P. and M.	250	250	15	...
Hingolee	100	100	6p.c.	80
Indian Cotton	125	125	10	132
Jamna Gin. & Pressing Co..	1000	1000	7	700
Khangaum	400	400	9p.c.	800
Mahomedpura Cotton......	125	125	7½	...
Mahuva	200	200	nil	150½
Mercantile	125	125	nil	50
Manmar Mfg.	250	250	15	280
New East India	1000	1000	75	910½
New Mofussil Co.	400	400	60	842½
New Berar...	500	500	40	520
New Prince of Wales	500	500	80	745
Oomra	100	112	nil	...
Parbhany	100	100	10	...
Sind	400	400	30	650
Surat City	200	200	20	245
Volkart U. P. Co., Ld. ...	500	500	50	615
Wadhwan G. & P.	150	150	12	N

SPINNING & WEAVING COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad Advanced ...	500	500	yr. 10	660
Alliance	1000	1000	...	...
Berar Mfg	200	200	...	126
Bombay Cotton Mfg	500	500	40	345
Bombay Dyeing and M. Co.	250	250	15	580
Bombay United	250	250	Nil	445
Century	100	100	3	297½
Central India	500	500	70	2070
China	1000	1000	...	700
Coho Silk	500	500	20	440
Colaba Land and Mill ...	700	700	30	1375
Coronation Mills	500	500	...	500
Connaught	300	300	...	227½
Coorla	1000	1000	yr. 20	510
Crescent	100	100	4	90
Currimbhoy	1000	1000	...	1015½
Crown	500	500	20	500
David	250	250	10	432½
Emperor Edward	500	500	10	585
Empress	500	500	...	280
Edward Sassoon Mill......	200	200	nil	207½
Fazulbhoy	250	250	...	327½
Framji Petit	1000	1000	25	1470
Finlay Mills	250	250	10	292½
Gold Mohur	500	500	yr. 20	206
Hindustan	1000	1000	25	595
Howard and Bullough	500	500	15	490
Hyderabad	1000	1000	40	1200
Imperial Cotton......	500	500	...	115
Indian Mfg	1000	1000	...	870
Indo-China Mfg	1000	1000	nil	700
James Greaves	500	500	...	330
Jamshed Mfg	250	250	5	170
Jivraj Baloo	1000	1000	...	350
Jubilee Mills	1000	1000	...	280
Khandesh	1000	610	25	770
Khatow Makonjee	1000	1000	45	1045
Kohinoor	500	500	15	767½
Leopold	100	100	...	69
Lakshmi Cotton	1000	1000	yr. 100	1375
Madras United	1000	1000	50	2300
Maneckji Petit	1000	1000	80	2490
Morarji Goculdas	1000	1000	60	2825
Mysore Spinning	250	250	...	50
Mysore Spinning	80	80	...	...
Moon	1000	1000	...	100
New Great Eastern	200	200	6	207½
New City of Bombay	500	500	20	940
Phoenix	100	100	6	111½
Presidency	1000	1000	...	360
Ripon	1000	1000	...	500
Sassoon Cotton	1000	1000	50	770
Sassoon Silk	500	500	yr. 35	525
Sholapur	1000	1000	125	4325
S. Mahratha	250	250	15	105
Standard Mills	500	500	25	1270
Sun	250	250	nil	9½
Swan	250	250	10	230
Swadesh	500	500	25	1395
Textile	500	500	20	1310
Vishnu Cotton ......O.	500	500	nil	465
Do. ...P.	500	500	nil	620
Western India	1000	1000	25	497½

MISCELLANEOUS COMPANIES.

Aloe Ashdown & Co......	100	100	6 p.c.	218
All India Ut. Co. Ld......	100	20	5 ,,	13½
Bamankua	10	10	...	8½
Back Bay Bath	50	50	6 p.c.	28
Badham Pile	70	70	7 p.c.	94
Baroda Tram. Co	100	100	4 p.c.	50
Bombay Burmah T Corpn	125	125	15 p.c.	565
Bombay Electric S. and T. Co. Ld. ......O.	£10	£10	Nil.	153½
Do do. P.	£10	£10	6 p.c.	178
Bombay Ice Mfg.	100	100	2 p.c.	22
Bombay Flour Mill	500	500	20	240
Bombay Land and Building	500	500	5 p.c.	...
Bombay S. N. Co. ......O	250	250	7-[illegible]	272½
Do. do. P.	250	250	6	285
Central I. M. Co., Ld. ...	10	10	3½	35c.o.
Delhi Flour	200	200	10	145
Empire of I. L. A.	500	50	25 p.c.	200
John Roberts and Co.	100	100	5 p.c.	205
Josts Fans Supply Co.	100	50	7 yr.	50
Kemp and Co.	200	175	12½ ,,	178
Karac Landing	200	75	12	115
Marcks and Co	100	100	8	112
Marsland Price and Co O.	100	100	4 p.c.	...
Do. do. P.	100	100	7 p.c.	70
Napier Hotel Co.	100	100	...	...
Oriental Govt. L. A. Co.	200	50	20 p.c.	300
Oriental Mining	...	...	...	6
Phillips and Co.	40	40	10 p.c.	36
Port Canning Co.	1000	1000	yr. 42	767½
Shivrajpore Syn. etc. ...	10	10	...	16½
Sirdar Carbonic Gas Co.	100	100	5	100
Sound and Co	100	100	...	20 N.
Tata Iron Steel Co. Ld. O.	75	35	...	71½
D.	80	80	...	122½
P.	150	130	...	165½
Thacker and Co.	50	50	25 p.c.	195
Telephone Co.	25	25	yr. 1½	59
Treacher and Co.	500	500	yr. 30	480

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad-Prantej Railway	500	500	5 p.c.	665
Amritsar-Patty	100	100	6 ,,	131
Sindh Light Railways Ld. (Mirpur Khas—Jhudo Feeder) ...	100	100	6 ,,	134
Do. Mirpur Khas—Khadro Feeder...	100	100	...	
Tapti-Valley Railway Co	00	500	4½	517½
Ahmedabad Dholka Railway	100	100	5½ ,,	125
Central Provinces	25	[illegible]	4 ,,	64½
Guzerat Railway	75	[illegible]	4 ,,	91

By appointment to H.M. The King. After illness and during fevers build up strength with LEMCO. LEMCO, Thames House, London, E.C.

SERVICES AT HOME.

INDIA OFFICE—March 29.

ARRIVALS REPORTED IN LONDON.

Capt W W Jeudwine, IMS, B
Capt D N Stuart, IA, B
Mr JHR Frasers, B Cov
Mr F H Staples, B Cov
Mr C H Moseley, B Cov
Mr M L Waring, B Cov
Mr M Free, B
Mr AB Barnard, CIE, B
Mr T J A Craig, B
Mr R S Bell, B
Mr C J N Cameron, B
Miss E H Justice, B
Mr C J E Hyde, B
Mr A M Hutchison, B
Mr M Hunter, B
Mr C F George, B
Mr W M Hailey, B
Mr A S Nixon, B
Mr B L Cumberland, M
Mr D Squire, M
Rev C D Giles, M
Mr P A Kelly, Bo
Mr H M Gibbs, Bo
Col O M R Thackwell, R E
Col W A Thompson, A QMG, Lahore
Lieut-Col E C B Cotgrave, 38 KGO, CIH
Lieut-Col H P Lane, 96 Berar Inf
Lieut-Col H B Melville, I M S
Major M E L Bruce, Mily Accts Dept.
Major E P Carter, R A, IOD
Major W J Cates, STC
Major C Hodgkinson, 6 KGO Cav
Major J W Milne, 82 Punj
Major W E Young, 10 Lrs
Major K S Cassels, 2-8 G R
Capt A D Day, 91 Punj
Capt H A Hildebrand 34 Poona Horse
Capt H V Lane, 1 Brah
Capt H L Scott, 1 G R
Capt R G Strong, 11 Raj
Capt C G E Auchinleck, 62 Punj
Capt G K Channer, 1-3 G R
Capt W P Crookshank 1-1 G R
Capt E D S Le Mesurier 34 Prs
Capt H Lewis, 37 Lrs
Capt G S Torkington, 69 Punj
Capt W H Riddell, IMS
Lieut P W Bliss, R E
Lieut R F Lewis, 21 Cav
Lieut O F Mackenzie, 21 Punj
Lieut J H Muir, 19 Lrs
Lieut A C Palmer, 94 Inf
Lieut H C P Peake, 107 Prs
Lieut G A Pim, 130 Beloochis
Lieut E V F Seymour, 9 Hodson's H.
Lieut J D Grafton-Wignall, 82 Punj
Lieut J F Nugent, 28 Punj
Lieut W D Hall, 5 Lt. Inf
Lieut G H Hopkinso 116 Mah
Lieut G Leslie Smith, 24 Punj
Commander B H Jones R I M

EXTENSIONS OF LEAVE.

Capt J W Little, IMS, B, 1 mo
Mr R F Roberts, B, 2 mo
Mr A E L Staple, B, 6 mo M C
Rev D H Gillan, B, 2 days
Mr M F C Smith, B, 3 mo M C

PERMITTED TO RETURN.

Lieut J D Campbell, R E B
Mr G A H Searle. B Cov
Lieut-Col RE Picton, RE.

THE LADIES' CORNER.

SHAKESPEARE'S ENGLAND.

Women are bearing a leading part in the organisation of the exhibition during the summer at Earl's court to be representatives of "Shakespeare's England." That it will possess features unique and distinctive and altogether unlike the conventional display that is more or less and excuse for bands, garden and "side shows," is promised by the energetic committee that has been maturing the plans during the winter months, and when it is mentioned that at the head of the movement is Mrs. George Cornwallis-West, there is every reason to feel assured that the event will come up to the highest expectations.

THE OLD GLOBE THEATRE.

The grounds at Earl's-court are being entirely rearranged. Many of its old buildings will disappears altogether and on the site is to arise a bit of Elizabethan London. It will include a Globe Theatre, constructed on the lines that students know it must have followed. The only departure from the original will be in regard to the material used in the construction, for while that of the sixteenth century was in wood, this one must be in concrete to comply with the conditions laid down by the London County Council. In form it will be circular, seating some 600 spectators. Mr. Patrick Kirwan has undertaken the direction of this section, and promises not only Shakespearean revivals, but scenes from the works of Beaumont and Fletcher, Marlowe, Ben Jonson, and other contemporary dramatists.

ELIZABETHAN REVELS.

No feature of the display is exciting wider social interest than the tournament, which will form a part of a series of Elizabethan revels. Sir Seymour Lucas has accepted the responsibility of ensuring archeological accuracy in the matter of costumes, while Mr. Guy Laking, keeper of the King's Armoury, has promised full assistance on the not less important side of the suits of mail worn and arms employed, all of which are now being prepared. It is estimated that something like 3,000 persons will take part in the spectacle, and that among them will be many who are well known in society. Viscountess Curzon has accepted the position of "Queen of the Tournament," and if the precedent of the famous Eglington Tournament be followed she can have the support of a number of ladies of honour. A special committee is engaged in organising this attraction, which has Viscount Crichton as chairman and includes the Earl of Lonsdale among its members.

HISTORICAL EXHIBITION.

Another committee, with Sir Seymour Fortescue as chairman, and the Marchioness of Ripon, Mrs. Cornwallis-West, and Mr. J. W. Comyns Carr among those forming it, is arranging an exhibition of most exceptional character. To it the Duke of Devonshire promises the celebrated portrait of his masterful ancestress, Bess of Hardwicke, which has never before been sent to any public display; as well as one of her dresses and some magnificent furniture, including a chair with embroidered covering, worked by Mary Queen of Scots during her detention at Hardwicke. The Earl of Pembroke promises two suits of armour of more than merely antiquarian interest, inasmuch as one belonged to Anne de Montmorency, Constable of France, who was made a prisoner with Francis I at Pavia, in 1525, and the other was once in the possession of Louis de Bourbon, Duc de Montpensier, who died in 1563.

If your recipe says "use Carbonate of Soda and Cream of Tartar,"—DON'T. Use "Paisley Flour" instead. It is better. There is a wonderful lightness in bread and cakes raised with "Paisley Flour" (Trade Mark) The SURE raising powder and they are so digestible. Use one part "Paisley Flour" to eight of ordinary flour.

"WHAT is UTRODINE" one often asks when the Physician recommends it. It is a very palatable Tonic and sedative for all the functional disorders of women. A purely vegetable preparation, equally useful to mothers an to growing damsels. Literature post free from MADON, SONS and Co., Crawford Market, Bombay.

GOSSIP OF THE WEEK.

London, March 29.

GREAT COLLIERY EXPERIMENT.

Once more the dream of yesterday is the fact of to-day. Last week Sir William Ramsay unfolded his plan for turning the coal pits themselves into gas retorts and extracting the last ounce of energy from matter by complete combustion underground. Yesterday he was able to announce that an opportunity has been afforded him to put his theories into practice. A large colliery proprietor has arranged with Sir William to try the experiment on a very small scale. It is an experiment on which supreme issues hang. Easier and quicker means of communication over lines no longer congested by mineral traffic; an enormous saving in the cost of production; the distribution of industry all over the land instead of concentration round the coalfields; bright sunshine to live in and clear air to breathe—the health and wealth of the nation, in fact, are involved in the success of Sir William Ramsay's experiment.

GLOOM BROKEN.

The gloom of the past month is at last broken. We can feel that we stand on firm ground when we anticipate a speedy end to the Coal Strike. Although the firebrands of Scotland and Wales may yet give trouble, the wiser heads among the men's leaders are advising a return to work. Their advice will, no doubt, be reflected in the result of the ballot. Now, what has been gained by all the loss and suffering inflicted on the country? It may please Mr. Albert Stanley to claim a "great victory" because the leaders have just prevailed on the men to stay out until their faces were saved by the passing of the Coal Mines Act. But the leaders know in their hearts that the men's confidence is shaken, the union funds exhausted, and that all that has been gained in return is the establishment of a barren principle from which two-thirds of their number stand to gain nothing at all.

A PYRRHIC VICTORY.

That is from the industrial point of view. The Socialist wing of the trade unions, by wringing legislative sanction for the principle of the minimum wage out of the frightened Government, have won, temporarily-at least, a political triumph. The Coal Mines Act is law, and we must accept it with all its consequences. But there emerges also from the struggled a stern determination in the public mind that strikes involving the means of subsistence shall never again be permitted. The nation will not again suffer war to be levied upon it by a single industry or group of industries. If there is to be State regulation of wages, there must also be State control. The only possible method of State control is to make the funds of the unions liable for breaches of award and agreement. The victory on which Mr. Albert Stanley plumes himself is of the Pyrrhic kind.

THE CANCER CHARITY.

The Queen two days ago opened the new wards of the Cancer Charity at the Middlesex Hospital, which have been built and endowed through the munificence of the late Mr. Henry Barnato. The Cancer Charity has been for many years established; but this splendid gift has trebled its usefulness. It is not primarily concerned either with cure or research. Its object is, in the words of the original trust, to receive and maintain poor persons suffering from the disease "until relieved by art or released by death." In most cases, all has been done which medical and surgical science can do before the patients are admitted. The special cancer wards are abodes of pain and of peace strangely mingled, Over the one portal might be written, "All Hope abandon, ye who enter Here"; over the other, "Mors Janua Vitae."

EUROPEAN PEACE.

Marriage bells are not merrier than the forecast which the St. Petersburg correspondent of the "Daily Telegraph" gives of the prospects of European peace, so far as Russia can control them. Contrary to common report, he is able to assure us that the air, both in Persia and the Balkans, is clearer than it has been for some time past. In the Far East, Russia's efforts are directed towards the maintenance of peace—for the somewhat ominous reason that integration in Chinese affairs "would immobilize indefinitely the forces of any Power which intervened." There is a possibly significant absence of reference to the Tripolitan conflict and the question of the Dardanelles in the "Daily Telegraph's" despatch, however. Perhaps when M. Sazonoff makes his promised statement on April 23, the matter will be cleared up. For the present, like Brer Rabbit he "ain't sayin' nuffin'."

THE DURBAR CROWN.

The Government are right in deciding that the Imperial Crown worn by his Majesty at Delhi shall be kept in the Tower of London, and not in India. The reason given by Mr. Montagu is a good one, and shows due appreciation of the Indian habit of mind. If the Imperial Crown was kept at Delhi the tradition would inevitably arise that the British Monarch was not Emperor of India until he had assumed the Crown in the capital of the Indian Empire. But the King of England is crowned Emperor of India in Westminster Abbey, and it may not always be convenient for the Monarch to visit India so soon after his accession as King George has been able to do. The suggestion is made in some quarters, that because £60,000 was paid for the Imperial Crown out of Indian revenues. India will expect the Crown to be kept in her own capital. India is not so petty-minded as her England champions in Parliament. The Sovereign's will suffices in this instance; but if the Imperial Crown were used during his Majesty's coming visits to the Dominions India may say nothing, but she will not like it.

SUN, MOON AND TIDES.

The following are the hours and heights of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hours stated in Bombay Mean Time; depth of water is at Prince's Dock sill:—

Day of Week	Day of Month	HIGH WATER. Bombay Mean Time.	Depth on Sill.	LOW WATER. Day of Month	Bombay Mean Time.	Depth on Sill.
	Apr.	h m	ft. in.	Apl.	h m	ft. in.
M	8	m 2 23	24 8	8	m 8 38	17 9
		3 43 a	25 3		9 32 a	21 7
TU	9	m 2 56	23 9	9	m 9 19	18 9
		4 44 a	24 7		11 37 a	22 1
W	10	m 3 49	22 11	10	m 10 21	19 7
		6 14 a	24 3			
TH	11	m 5 36	22 5	11	m 1 46	21 7
		8 13 a	24 7		0 14 a	20 0
F	12	m 7 41	23 10	12	m 2 36	
		8 55 a	25 3		1 45 a	20 8
S	13	m 8 51	23 10	13	m 3 8	19 9
		9 27 a	25 11		2 41 a	19 9
S	14	m 9 36	25 1	14	m 3 37	19 1
		9 57 a	25 7		3 26 a	18 9
						18 6

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset according to Indian Standard Time, during the ensuing week:—

Apl. 8	(Monday)	Sunrise	6h 28m Sunset	6h 54m
„ 9	(Tuesday)	„	6h 27m „	6h 54m
„ 10	(Wednesday)	„	6h 26m „	6h 55m
„ 11	(Thursday)	„	6h 25m „	6h 55m
„ 12	(Friday)	„	6h 24m „	6h 55m
„ 13	(Saturday)	„	6h 24m „	6h 56m
„ 14	(Sunday)	„	6h 23m „	6h 56m

PHASES OF THE MOON.—Last Quarter, April 9th, 8h, 53-8m. p.m.; New Moon, 17th, 5h. 10-3m. p. m.; First Quarter, 24th, 2h. 17-2m. p.m.; Full Moon, May 1st. 3h. 49-4m. p.m.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS:—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural, quiet sleep, by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other cause. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere.

TRY IT IN YOUR BATH
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SCRUBB'S AMMONIA
MARVELLOUS PREPARATION
Refreshing as a Turkish Bath. Invaluable for all Toilet Purposes.
Splendid Cleansing Preparation for the Hair.
Removes Stains and Grease Spots from Clothing, Etc.
Restores the Colour to Carpets.
Allays the Irritation caused by Mosquito Bites.
Cleans Plate and Jewellery. Softens Hard Water.
For Sale by all Grocers and Chemists.
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CLARKE'S BLOOD MIXTURE
IS THE FINEST BLOOD PURIFIER EVER DISCOVERED.
It is warranted to cleanse the blood from all impurities from whatever cause arising for
SCROFULA, SCURVY, ECZEMA, BLOOD POISON, ULCERS, SKIN & BLOOD DISEASES, BAD LEGS, BLOTCHES, SPOTS, BLACKHEADS, PIMPLES, AND SORES OF ALL KINDS
It is a safe and Permanent Remedy.
It is the only real specific for Gout and Rheumatic Pains, for it removes the cause from the Blood and Bones.
NOTE This mixture is pleasant to the taste and warranted free from anything injurious to the most delicate constitution of either sex, from infancy to old age, and the Proprietors solicit sufferers to give it a trial to test its value.
Thousands of wonderful cures have been effected by it.
TRIED MANY THINGS WITHOUT BENEFIT UNTIL TOOK CLARKE'S BLOOD MIXTURE.
Mr. F. E. Lewis, 48, Bridge Street Row, Chester writes:—"Just a line in favour of 'Clarke's Blood Mixture.' I had eczema for seven months, and tried many things without benefit until I took your remedy. After the eight bottle I was quite well again. Please accept this letter as a token of gratitude to your wonderful Clarke's Blood Mixture.—June 13, 1903.
IMPURITIES IN THE BLOOD.—"We have seen heaps of letters from all sorts and conditions of people, in which the writers acknowledge the benefit they have received from Clarke's Blood Mixture, which as a curative agent cannot be too highly estimated, since it cleanses and clears the blood from all impurities, and restores it to its normal condition." This is a good testimonial from the *Family Doctor* the popular medical weekly, which goes on further to say:—"It is certainly the finest blood purifier that science and skill have brought to light and we can, with the utmost confidence, recommend it our subscribers and the public generally."
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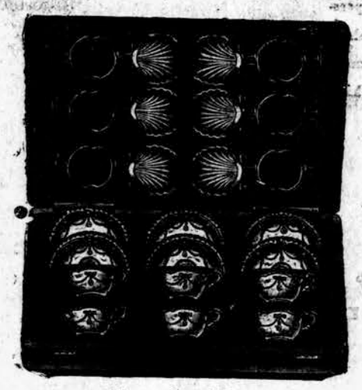
Pair Muffineers in case Rs. 40. Cash Rs. 36.

Afternoon Cup and Saucers. Sterling Silver mounted China case complete Rs. 210. Cash Rs. 189.

Engraved Glass Silver mounted Scent bottles different designs Rs. 24. Cash Rs. 21-8 4in. 28. Cash Rs. 25-4.

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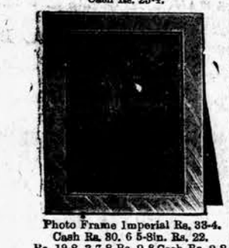
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for pale people, is a valuable remedy in all cases of overwrought brain work, impotency, weakness, early stage of consumption, and indigestion, etc, etc. Re. 1-8 ans.
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cures ring-worm, Dhobies itch in a day.
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A BOON SUFFERING HUMANITY
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SURGERY can only give temporary relief to the following diseases: They can be radically cured by the unfailing medicines described below:—
HYDROCELE in any form, acute, or chronic, Hernia, Elephantiasis and all sorts of rectum and scrotum diseases are cured by an infallible, harmless and wonderful remedy consisting of 36 vegetable drugs and 156 vegetable pills.
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LAZY OR WINDY BODY.—The undue increase of the size of the belly and abdomen, parts of the waist, limbs, and other limbs of the body, and the consequent weakness and depression. The persons do not find rester happiness under such condition and feel very miserable. They can be easily purged and can experience a reduction of 4 to 6 inches in their body after 15 days' application of oil. Also Rheumatism, Gout, and Paralysis, acute of chronic, cured by the application of oil and pill. The effect of cure is...
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ALL BILIOUS COMPLAINTS, DYSPEPSIA... sensation in Throat or Chest, Sour, Bitter or Sickly... the mouth, heartburn, headache caused thereby, loss of appetite are easily cured.
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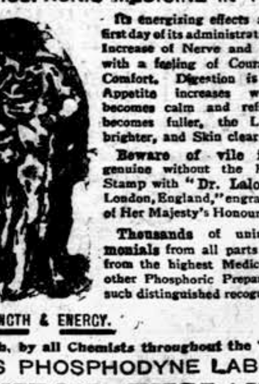

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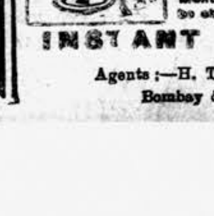

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